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Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.
Circulate the Documents.
Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign effort—three weeks to roll up the immense majority which the world expects us to give for the Union ticket—three weeks to decide the fate of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly Two Hundred Thousand of our documents entitled:
1. The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.
2. Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?
The demand for these documents continues unabated. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at Two Dollars per Hundred.
We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.
This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address
Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.

TO-NIGHT.
This evening a grand loyal love-feast is to take place, which promises to be one of the most remarkable occasions of the campaign in this city thus far. Three distinguished orators are to address the loyal men and women of Chicago upon the absorbing topics of the hour. No one place of gathering could contain all who wish to listen to one or the other of these speeches, and three separate Halls will be open.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gallant and noble-hearted champion of Loyalty and Union, whom not Indiana alone, but all the great Northwest claims, reached this city last evening from Janesville, where, it will be seen, he made a telling and powerful address to the loyal masses yesterday. Mr. Colfax will speak at Metropolitan Hall this evening. The galleries will be reserved for ladies. Let there be a turn out worthy of the occasion, and of Mr. Colfax's fame and services in the cause of Loyalty and Liberty.
Hon. Lyman Trumain, of New York, late Attorney General of that State, and long-noted leader in the Democracy, will speak at Bryan Hall on the issues of the crumpaign. He is one of the most powerful and logical speakers engaged in the present canvass, and his speech to-night will be one of the most marked of the campaign thus far. As at Metropolitan Hall, the committee have provided for the accommodation of ladies in the galleries at Bryan Hall.
Gen. Carl Schurz will address his German fellow-citizens at German Hall, on North Wells st. this evening, and his burning and resistless eloquence never fails to powerfully move his audience. One of the keenest and most gentle of debaters, keen-eyed to discover the devices of the enemy, Gen. Schurz's speech to-night will unmask to his German listeners the devices whereby Copperheadism has sought to betray the judgment of our foreign born citizens.
Let the loyal men of Chicago, and the loyal women of Chicago remember the vital importance of this period of our national history, and give their presence and co-operation this evening and induce all within the reach of their influence to be present. Out of such occasions rightly improved will spring that earnest patriotic action which will sustain our armies, punish our enemies, save the country, and bring back Peace under Union and Liberty.

THE NEWS.
The military situation in Virginia is in the highest degree promising. Sheridan has done his work well in the Shenandoah, and the details of his splendid achievements still continue to swell the dispatches. The official report shows that we captured on the 19th 1,500 prisoners of the rank and file, 44 commissioned officers, 25 pieces of artillery, 36 caissons, three battery wagons, 308 horses and mules, with harness complete, 65 ambulances, 50 army wagons 15,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,500 small arms, several wagon loads, including all the medical stores of the enemy, a large quantity of ammunition, and a large number of battle-flags. A letter from the President has been read to the troops of the army, thanking General Sheridan and his brave troops for the "month's operations in the valley, especially for the splendid work that put the finishing stroke to the rebel hopes in that direction.
Early and Longstreet have retired to Richmond, leaving only a small cavalry force in the valley. The blow upon the rebel strength in selling upon its vitals. The conspirators at Richmond, with a vision of judgment looming before them, are preparing for the next grand move of our Lieutenant General, hints of which are given elsewhere. There will be warm work very shortly for the possession of the chief nest of the rebellion. The enemy are at the extremest verge of desperation, and will fight like wounded tigers. The cool, firm, terrible grip of Grant on his points of advantage has maddened them beyond endurance, and the coming battle will be the fiercest the war has yet seen.
Latest advices from Gen Sherman report his army pressing Hood, who is getting away as fast as he is able. Our communications between Chattanooga and Atlanta are restored.
Other dispatches report the capture of a splendid blockade runner off the North Carolina coast.
Our blue jackets are getting ready to plug the rat hole on the North Carolina coast, and we shall shortly hear of a thundering at the forts that protect the entrance to Wilmington.
The Lake propeller Kenosha was completely destroyed by fire, at Sarnia, C. W., yesterday.
The bounty jumpers in Indianapolis, whose arrest was recently noticed in our columns, have been sent in irons to General Sherman's front.
Our New York market reports, by telegraph, will be read with unusual interest. The gold market yesterday fluctuated under the influence of the excitement among operators. The bulls were going each other Prices were irregular, closing at 215. At the bottom of this gold flurry lies the intent and aim of the "secret par schem" clique to prove to the country that the growing prosperity of Lincoln's triumphant re-election are but sealing the destruction of our national finances. It is the same string all the Copperhead orators are pulling, in this attempt to convince the people that Little Mack-erelism means low prices and the return of good times. Nobody will be deceived but the operators who will be hung in their own twine in November.
The raids on Lake Erie and in Vermont have given our authorities a lesson. Canada is infested with all kinds of bad characters from the States—evaded from the South, who have either been sent there for mischief, or who, being cowards, fled to such shelter from harm. It is necessary for our entire northern frontier to be forearmed, in order to frustrate any scheme of invasion or detention they may contemplate. The New York frontier on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario is being guarded. State troops have been sent to Cape Vincent and other points to watch the enemy across the border, who would, as any thing they could to destroy our towns and rob our people. The New York border is also being put in a state of defense. It is understood that the Canadian authorities express their willingness to do all in their power to check this dangerous and desperate set of their population, but the movements on such desperate schemes as the one planned by our known enemies there to bring the plotters to justice.
The rebel paper which published the stirring article, "The Last Rally," which de-

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serves to reach and rouse every loyal home to the duty of the hour. It is from the *Atlantic* for November. The publishers of the magazine allow the poem to be published in advance, that it may ring through the country thus early in the month.

COLFAX AND WENTWORTH.
Hon. S. Colfax and Hon. John Wentworth will speak at Galesburg, Illinois, Friday, November 4th. Mr. Colfax has, with the consent of his friends at Lafayette, Indiana, withdrawn an appointment to speak at that place on that day to enable him to be at Galesburg, as he will be without call.

TICKETS.
The Presidential election takes place one week from next Tuesday. It is time for the Committees of the several counties to be providing the necessary ballots, and making the proper arrangement for their distribution. Care should be taken to have the names of all persons to be voted for correctly spelled. The law requires the ticket to be written or printed on white paper. We insert the ticket for Electors and State officers on the third page of this morning's issue, with the proper form for adding the names of County officers.

MCCORMICK'S SPEECH.
Cyrus McCormick, Copperhead candidate for Congress of this district, read an address to the Invincible Club, which met in the hall in Uhlich's block on Tuesday evening, defining his position on the great issue before the country. The "address," which is inserted in the rebel organ, has one merit—unlike McClellan's letter of acceptance, it faces the music and endorses the Chicago Jeffersonian peace peace platform openly and squarely. McCormick declares in as good English as he can command, that he is a straight out Vallandighamer; that like Pendleton, if elected to Congress, he will not vote a man or a dollar to carry on the war. He pronounces for unconditional peace, an immediate cessation of hostilities. He goes as far as Fernando Wood, George Pendleton or C. L. Vallandigham. He declares that in his opinion the war is an utter failure, and that the rebellion can never be subdued, and furthermore, that it ought not to be.
That our readers may see what his position is, we make the following extracts from his "address to the voters of the First Congressional District":

THE UNION OUGHT NOT TO BE RESTORED.
"I learn that I am considered a secessionist, or rebel sympathizer, while the Republicans press the charge as a disqualification, having a tendency in that direction. Well, in answer to the question: *I will say that the Union never could be restored.* I did say that, and now with it, which was omitted in the interrogatory: I added: "On the subsidence of rebellion, *and consequent restoration of* President Lincoln," and I now repeat that, and still more, *that the Union ought not to be restored.*

FOR THE WAR—PROCLAIM AN ARMISTICE.
"On my return to this country in July last, after an absence of two years, I made known my views upon this question through the public press, and I never shrunk or refused to meet my fellow-citizens for a public office, then declining my position.
I will read a paragraph from that letter:
"What, then, is the course best calculated now to save the country, North and South, from the horrors of a long and bloody war, spilling its best blood, folding him up by the thumbs, and similar tortures, coupled with the most insulting epithets, he managed to extort nearly $40,000 from Mr. Lewis. He is the possessor of about $300,000 worth of hemp in St. Louis, and it is hoped some of it may be used to hang Bill Anderson.
The outrages committed at Glasgow are only a portion of the acts of the rebels within the last fortnight. Wherever the rebels have been, stories of infamous outrages, blood, rapine and arson have followed. At Centralia, Fayette county, Howard Co., a place notorious for its secession sympathies was held for three days by one Perkins, an old-time bushwhacker with a regiment of ex-militia-men and deserters, who looted the stores and dwellings and his men even descended to the low thieving practice of stealing under-garments belonging to women residing in the place, some of whom had buried themselves in sending delicacies to the confederate prisoners in St. Louis. Perkins' men also took a trifling fragment to the stories of inhumanity and murder related of the guilty wretch, Bill Anderson. Yet, as if to prove the rebels had numberless accomplices in that section, it asserted pay that it was a young rebel named Bill Ramsay who committed the outrages at Glasgow and not Bill Anderson.
The movements of our troops have been close upon the rebel rear; but, as events have testified, not quite close enough. Boonville has been reoccupied by several hundred men. Railroad bonds are firm.
The General found from undoubted evidence that the conduct of the Boonville secessionists had been most strong during Price's occupation. They had ignored their homage to the rebel villains, and lavished caresses and kisses upon Sterling Price as if he were a God and not a great big liar. When the occupation of the town by our forces, the secesh women attended the rebel sick and wounded left in hospital, but refused to help a Union soldier to a cup of cold water. Bill, the negro garrison taken prisoners by the rebels at Glasgow arrived in the town, and it was found that the Post Commissary had a short supply of food. Gen. Rosecrans' Provost Marshal has issued an order naming certain prominent secession families who had been very conspicuous in entertaining rebels, and requiring them to cook food for the (parole) prisoners. No excuse was to be taken, and the food was to be prepared by midnight on pain of imprisonment. They certainly got a Roland for an Oliver that time.
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The fate of Major Wilson, of the 3d Missouri cavalry, who was captured at Pilot Knob, is in doubt. He was carried off from the Knob by the rebels with a dozen companions. At Glasgow, six of the latter made their escape, and reached St. Louis in safety. They reported Wilson well; but yesterday Gen Ewing received information from Gen Washington, Mo., to the effect that Major Wilson's body had been found, pierced with bullets, fifteen miles from that place. The General has sent orders for the removal of the body to this city. There are hostages held at Alton for Major Wilson, and it his death is confirmed they will surely die. The relatives of the rebels in custody, also, tend to the belief that the last report is true.
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The Cause in Michigan.
ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 22, 1864.
Editors Chicago Tribune:
We have just had the largest Union mass meeting ever held in Berrien county. Last night there was a terrific storm, and this morning broke with threatening clouds and fierce winds. But in despite of these unfavorable circumstances, not less than 7,000 people assembled here to listen to Nat. Johnson of California.
There were 720 wagons in the procession, besides a cavalcade consisting of about 200 equestrians, and 10 bands. Copperheads here admit that he stands no chance of election whatever.
A. S. A.

Army Correspondents in Trouble.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Canby:
H. T. M. Cook, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and John B. Chadwick, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile Bay, having abused the confidence reposed in them by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the limits of the Department.
The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.
By order of
Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.
(Official) R. F. MOSBY,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FROM ST. LOUIS.
Escape of Price—The Rebel Invasion—Safety of Rebel Artillery and Wagon Trains—One Division Probably Cut Off—More Atrocities, etc., etc.
[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1864.
The indications are that Price has escaped. The fight on the Little Blue, on Friday, between Fagin's division and the advance of Curtis' forces, the retreat of Blunt to the Big Blue, and the subsequent engagement, which was ended, according to the disjointed account from Kansas City, in the attack on the rebel rear by Pleasanton and the capture of three pieces of artillery, were designed to delay the march of Price until the main body of Rosecrans' army could come up and attack the rear of the rebel column. But it seems that Price was playing a game of deception also, and that while he sent Fagin forward to amuse Curtis, he switched off to the left of Kansas City and struck for the Fort Scott road, by which he will escape. The latest dispatch says Price was twenty-five miles south of Kansas City and our forces hard in pursuit—only a form of saying that Price has gone scot free, and that all of Gen. Rosecrans' plans have been foiled. This is the situation as I lately described, and, until the particulars are received, it is impossible to fix the blame for this unexpected conclusion of the rebel invasion.
The thought that Price has really escaped with the long wagon train, and loaded with plunder which eye witnesses describe at Boonville and Lexington; and also all his artillery, is rather aggravating. His superiority in cavalry gave him great advantage in celerity of movement, and rendered his capture rather dubious, but that most prudent military officers in the department, as applicant of Gen. Rosecrans' preparations, deemed the prospects of the capture of the rebel wagon train and artillery excellent. There are several parts in the situation to be cleared up. One is, whether the cavalry division engaged in the capture of Glasgow, has escaped with Price. This division received orders to steal all the horses and gobble as many conscripts as possible in North Missouri. They followed Price's westward march from Boonville, on parallel nearly north of the river. The Union troops spotted them by the destruction of several hundred skiffs and flat-boats between Lexington and Independence, and by removing cylinder head of the ferry boat at Lexington. From this the rebel hopes that this large body of cavalry may be permanently detained from Price's army, and will inastly captured or dispersed.
The details of the horrible affair at Glasgow will probably be published in the TRIBUNE—the atrocities of Bill Anderson and his gang towards an aged and venerable Union citizen of Howard county, Benj. W. Lewis, Esq. This gentleman is now in this city. Bill Anderson having heard stories of his wealth, had him arrested on one of his infernal brutalities, and knocking him down, stamping on him, firing blank cartridges from pistols so as to burn his legs, running a pistol down his throat, spelling his face, holding him up by the thumbs, and similar tortures, coupled with the most insulting epithets, he managed to extort nearly $40,000 from Mr. Lewis. He is the possessor of about $300,000 worth of hemp in St. Louis, and it is hoped some of it may be used to hang Bill Anderson.
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FROM INDIANAPOLIS.
General Carrington and the Bounty Jumpers—Refugees—Matters Political and General.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
The military authorities continue to arrest large numbers of bounty jumpers. One hundred and twenty-six in all have been arrested and are now in "durance vile." These scoundrels, who have swarmed here from the East, and from Canada, and who have been in filling quotas, and have swindled townships without number.
General Carrington announces in an order issued to-day that he will not assign such men to any regiment of Indiana volunteers, as they are unworthy of it, and says he shall turn over part of them to the district commander for trial, and make a chain gang of the others and send them to Gen. Sherman for his action. Many of those arrested are wealthy, and are wearing out their kids in shouldering sand and nailing boards at the military prison.
The Union meetings at the Wigwam were well sustained. Captain Jim Wilson speaks to-night. Mrs. Walding a refugee from the South, spoke last night to a crowded house.
Refugees, in large numbers, are arriving every day, and in most cases are absolutely destitute. Questions of what shall be done with them is assuming grave proportions.
Capt. Harrison, Congressman elect from the Fourth District, was in the city to day. It is rumored that Berry, his opponent, intends to contest the election. He'll be a "*Rose Berry*" by the time he gets through with the matter.
Colonel Dan McAuley, of the 11th Indiana, was wounded in the late battle in the Shenandoah Valley. He commands a brigade in the 6th Corps. This is the second time he has been wounded.
The rumor that the Supreme Court of this State was to have met this week is untrue. Judge Vanna was summoned to the city by the Democratic Central Committee to lend his talents to patching up the late address put forth by that junta, and being ashamed of the business on which he came, he gave out the arrival that he came to attend Court at Chambers.
The quota of the city is filled by volunteers, and there is much rejoicing thereof among the drafted men.
It has been raining all day, and everything is damp and dismal.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.
Illinois Military and General Intelligence.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Maj. Heffernan mustered in 207 men today, of whom 145 were drafted, and 104 substitutes.
Capt. Jno. S. Windsor was appointed Major of the 116th, vice McClurg resigned.
Four companies of the 42d Wisconsin, arrived at Camp Butler to-day from Cairo.
Maj. Heffernan took command at Camp Butler to-day. On Monday evening last, a difficulty occurred between a white substitute and a colored substitute at Camp Butler, in which from 10 to 20 on each side became engaged. About thirty shots were fired, wounding three men, none serious.
Company H, 106th Pennsylvania, Captain Matock, which has been on provost guard duty in the city for two months past, this evening left for Philadelphia, their term of 100 days service having expired. During their stay here the members of this company generally, have won the respect of the citizens.
Maj. N. M. Knapp, Union candidate for Congress in the 10th District, arrived in this city yesterday, and left last evening for the Southern counties of the district. Major Knapp enters upon the canvass late, having just arrived from the field, but will make the canvass a vigorous one.

FROM JANESVILLE.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Speech—Immense Loyal Demonstration.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JANESVILLE, Wis., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
The largest county mass meeting ever held in this county, came off here to-day. Long processions, gaily decorated with national flags, banners and devices, and representing all the mechanical arts and pursuits of industry, came pouring into the city during the forenoon. When united, the processions were three or four miles long. Ten thousand people were present.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed the vast crowd for two hours, in a speech of unsurpassed logic, power and eloquence. Although a pelting rain continued during the whole time Mr. Colfax was speaking, such was the power of his eloquence that not a man or woman left their place during the whole time, although they were drenched to the skin.
Old Rock county has to-day renewed her oath to stand by the Government until the last traitor is subdued. Set her down for 8,000 majority for the Union.

FROM ALTON, ILL.
Enthusiastic Union Meeting at Alton
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ALTON, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
The Union meeting last night was a very brilliant success. The large City Hall was filled with a most intelligent and appreciative audience.
Judge Mcullon made one of his most logical and convincing arguments; leaving not a single excuse for any patriot to vote the Copperhead ticket.
Mr. Bross and W. S. Taylor, Esq., followed, discussing the issues of the day to the apparent satisfaction of the crowd, for cheer after cheer gave unmistakable evidence of the satisfaction with which their addresses were received. Our friends have assured us that Madison county will give a good account of herself on the 8th of November next.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.
Matters in the Shenandoah and with Gen. Grant—The Combined Naval Attack.
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26—Washington special to the *Post* state that it is rumored that Mosby's gang made a raid on Martinsburg, Va., last night, capturing Gen. Duffie and his staff.
The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is stated here, on what is understood as good authority, that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in the Valley, unless the rebels should reorganize and make another desperate attempt to regain possession of the key to the Valley.
Important moves are in progress in the middle department, which it would be highly improper to mention at this time.
With Gen. Grant's army, the situation is daily assuming importance. The most active preparations are in progress, and military operations cannot long be delayed. It is well known that Gen. Grant has been reinforced heavily, and he will soon receive still greater accessions to his command.
A portion not far distant has been fixed by him for a grand move Richmondward, which well informed military men say cannot fail of success.
Admiral Porter has all his arrangements nearly completed for the attack on the fortifications at the mouth of Cape Fear river and it is stated by persons who have recently arrived from the fleet off Wilmington, that it will proceed to the place of rendezvous in a few days. Whether or not Gen. Grant's moves and those of the Admiral are intended to be simultaneous cannot be stated, but the operations of the latter will not be delayed, it is thought, by any want of preparation on their part.
Government officials here though reticient on the subject of military movements, are nevertheless jubilant over the very favorable aspect of the war, and feel confident that there will be cause for great rejoicing very soon.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The *Herald's* correspondent, writing on Saturday, October 22th, says: Our men are enjoying a respite after the late battle. Our position is nearly the same as before the battle, with the exception of having driven the rebels lying alongside the elevator Toosm and other buildings. The lines were severed and the propeller sent adrift. She is now passing down the river in a full blaze. Nothing of any value was saved.

General Bidwell.
BUFFALO, October 26.—The body of Brigadier General Bidwell has arrived here, and was escorted to the City Council room, and is now lying in state. Preparations are making for a grand funeral. General Bidwell was an old resident of this city, and was killed in the last great battle in the Shenandoah.

POSTSCRIPT.
4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.
Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.
[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.
Affairs in Sheridan's camp have settled down into comparative quiet, though parties of cavalry are still out in various directions, picking up rebel stragglers. It is said Early has succeeded in keeping but ten guns out of all his artillery. Prisoners and persons living in the Valley say that Early and Longstreet have gone to Richmond, with as many men of their Corps as they saved after defeat, and are to reorganize and equip. Only Rosser's division of cavalry, which is near Mt. Jackson, remains behind. The entire rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is now stated at about 10,000. Kershaw's division went into the fight with twenty-two new brass cannon, just finished at Richmond. Sheridan captured twenty of them.
General Custar visited Newark on Sunday, and returned to the army the same day. He says the victory of Wednesday was the most complete yet achieved in the Valley. Before the charges of our cavalry the rebel forces scattered in utter confusion, throwing off everything that could impede their flight.
In the early part of the day all the advantages were with Early. He had been content with capturing our guns, 800 prisoners, and driving our army from position, his victory would have been the most signal of the war.
The enthusiasm of our men after the defeat of the enemy is described by General Custar as magnificent.
The *Herald's* Ninth Corps special says: "Hardly a shot has been exchanged upon our front for the past two weeks. The picket-line, in spite of such odds, preserve the utmost quiet. Deserters from the rebels still continue to come into our lines every day. From two to six make their way, and bring the usual stories of great dissatisfaction among their comrades."

OUR PRISONERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
Lieut. Col. W. T. Bennett, exchange agent at Hilton Head, says letters for prisoners of war one page in length, on personal matters, can be sent through his office. Boxes can also be sent—confederate bills are preferable, gold next, and U. S. bills last, but bills of exchange on England or the United States made payable to order or the person to whom it is sent, is preferred to all. Bundles can be sent containing coarse clothing, plain provisions, writing paper, smoking materials, soap, towels, hair and tooth brushes, and small parcels of medicine. The package must not exceed two feet in length by one in width and one in depth, and must have left nothing on it but the address plainly marked. Money or packages to our prisoners must be addressed to Columbia, S. C., as all the prisoners are removed from Charleston, on account of the yellow fever.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
The *Commercial* of this evening publishes the report of the U. S. Sanitary Commission on rebel barbarities to our prisoners. The report occupies over two columns.

MARKET REVIEWS.
The stock market continues dull. Outside operators are out of the market and device either to buy or sell. Prices are nominal. The money market in the hands of brokers who are indisposed to undertake important operations. There was a scarcity in silver yesterday, and the exchange early in the morning. After call there was a further rise in prices. The market filled up to the highest point of yesterday. The decline last evening seems to have brought in few orders. The public confidence in the ultimate penalty of rebellion is not in the least shaken, and the remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps had gone to Richmond to be reorganized, armed and equipped. Only a small portion of the rebels who escaped from us at Cedar Creek saved their arms, and out of the formidable battle-line which Early hoped to blow us out of the valley not three companies remain.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Captain R. W. Smith of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, form ry a resident of Cedar Creek.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Canadian Authorities Co-Operating with our Government Against the Secession Emissaries in Canada.
NEW YORK, October 26.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The authorities of the British Provinces have at length discovered that their secession friends are troublesome customers, and are now disposed to give our Government power to rid of them. The utmost accord and all possible aid will be extended to us in bringing the breakers of the international peace to punishment.
The New York *Times'* Washington special says: Government has received no official information of the reported proposition by Gen. Hardee to exchange prisoners. It appears that the status of the negro prisoners is not the only point on which Government and the rebels differ. The latter are by the to-day not less than 35,000 prisoners, they having declared exchanged that number of paroled men without any equivalent render. At the late rate, the rebels are now indebted 20,000, and still will not deliver up that number.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.—The last internal revenue reports shows the income to be $16,000,000 a month, nearly $200,000,000 a year.
The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Heavy bribes have been offered to suppress the testimony in the case of the Baltimore merchants charged with supplying the rebels with goods. The detectives have the names of the parties.
Gen. Wool arrived in Washington to-day and had an interview with the President. It is understood that the old veteran is to have an important department.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.—The recent death or disablement of Generals Bidwell, Richardson, Sickles, Russell, McIntosh, Upton, Chapman, Ord and others, will probably lead to another batch of Brigadier appointments. Numerous inquiries are made concerning the whereabouts of Butterfield. He seems to have been permanently dropped by the Government.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.—Satisfactory explanation having been made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the discontinuance of the suits commenced against the Express Companies for omitting to stamp receipts.

The Pirate Florida—The Coast Blockade.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct 26—The British prize steamer Nando, from Wilmington for Nassau, which was captured October 21st by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, when 180 miles from port, arrived here to-day in charge of Acting Ensign Hopkins and a prize crew. Ninety-eight shots were fired at her before she surrendered.
She has a cargo of 500 bales of cotton. Thirty-five bales were thrown overboard during the chase of 5½ hours. She is a side-wheel iron steamer of 620 tons, drawing 7 feet water.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department has information that the Florida arrived at Santa Cruz. She was at Tanerife on the 3d of August, and obtained a full supply of coals and provisions, and left after staying 24 hours. She discharged one of her officers who was an invalid, and one of her men, a New Yorker, who said he was the only American in her crew.

The War in Georgia.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 26—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 23.—Advices received here announce the capture of Capt. McMahon, of the 25th Pa., a citizen of Reading, and of Capt. Hole, of the 18th Pa., while on their way from the front to this place. Both are excellent officers.
Yesterday, a party of 1,000 prisoners came in from Atlanta, where they have been since the taking of that city.

Sheridan's Prisoners.
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26—The *Herald's* Washington special says a large number of Sheridan's prisoners have been sent to camp at Elmira.

The McDonald Racing Stud.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The sale of blooded horses to-day belonging to the estate of the late McDonald, was very largely attended. Flora Temple was sold to G. V. Fraser, of New York, for $6,000.

A Big Gun.
FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.—The immense gun at Fort Washington, the largest in the world, will be tested to-morrow, Wednesday morning. It is expected that ten shots will be fired, commencing about 11 o'clock. The weight of the ball used in this gun is about half a ton.

FROM SARNIA, C. W.
Burning of the Propeller Kenosha.
SARNIA, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 26.—About 6:15 this evening the propeller Kenosha, of the Grand Trunk line, plying between Chicago and Sarnia, was discovered to be on fire while lying alongside the elevator Toosm and other buildings. The lines were severed and the propeller sent adrift. She is now passing down the river in a full blaze. Nothing of any value was saved.

FOREIGN ITEMS.
The Paris papers announce the death of Madame the Duchesse de Cordoy, at her residence, the Chateau du Remonard, near Vincennes (Orne), in her eighty-ninth year, having been born on the 20th November, 1775, she was of the same family as Charlotte Cordaye, the Norman heroine, being a distant cousin. Though ten years younger than Charlotte, she knew her well, and always spoke of her "as a young person usually serious and reserved, having the manners of a well-bred lady, according to the usages and traditions of the Corday family, but who could laugh on occasion, was very fond of children, and loved to share their amusements."
An ingenious Englishman has been permitted to try some experiments at the gas works at Malines, the most successful of which was the sudden appearance throughout the city of a beautiful clear red light, which threw around rays of the most brilliant description. It is said that by the addition to the gaseous ether of some chemical salts, an increase of light and changes of color can be instantaneously produced.
In Paris one of the most celebrated actresses of the day has given notice of her intention of bringing a lawsuit against a very youthful rival of a minor theatre, whom she accuses of having committed larceny, inasmuch as she has stolen her gestures (*ses gestes*), appropriating her intonations, in fact her whole system of acting.
A singular rumor is afloat among the Chinese at Perkin, which shows how prompt they still are to believe ill of foreigners. It was said that the students interpreters were in the habit of kidnapping boys and girls and digging out their eyes to use them for photographic purposes. The Chinese government took the matter up, bamboozled several persons who were found propagating the scandal, and have succeeded in arresting four or five of the real kidnappers, so the tale is now beginning to die out.
A singular letter has come to light, addressed in 1804, by one Vincenzo Micarelli of Zante to Prince Metternich, giving a very unfavorable report of the dissolute life led by Byron when at Missolonghi. The writer declares that Byron was both hated and feared by the Greeks, and that his death resulted from poison administered by them; and Micarelli says the deed was not only pardonable but creditable.

New Advertisements.
ICE TOOLS—Just received and for sale a good assortment of
ICE TOOLS,
Consisting of Plows, Strikins Off Bars, Chisel Bars, Splitting Bars, Handsaws (cedar) Punch, &c.
oct27-w1t* A. E. HOVEY, 136 Lake street.
MUSIC.
THE FIRST BED.
As easy Waltz, by H. T. WEMPLE. Price 35 cents. Published by LEE & WALKER, 162 Lake street. Depot for the Star Pianos. oct27-w1t
POTTERS.—Four good Turners on small stone ware wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply at the Potters' Shop, corner of Lake st. and Fifth ave. 1537 Chicago Pot. Co.
oct27-w1t* H. D. HOWE.
EVERITT'S, EVERITT'S, EVERITT'S Popular Photograph Gallery
157 Lake Street.
Card Photographs only two dollars per dozen.
oct27-w1t* H. EVERITT, Operator.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S TENNESSEE LETTER.

We have always asserted that the pretense of the Copperheads that Mr. Lincoln assumes or desires to decide upon the validity of the electoral votes of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana under their embryo State governments is wholly false. We are glad that he sets the seal of emphatic and pointed contradiction upon this slander by his letter to the opponents of Andrew Johnson's election proclamation in Tennessee. He says:

"It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice President of the United States, it will belong, not to military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be accounted in conformance with the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

"In this matter, the movement set on foot by the Convention and Gov. Johnson, does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the National Executive. *In no proper sense can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee.* I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one. Gov. Johnson, *like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has a right to favor any political plan he chooses,* and, as Military Governor, it is his duty to keep peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more; but you object to the plan. *Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.* DO AS YOU PLEASE, ON YOUR OWN ACCOUNT, PEACEFULLY AND LEGALLY. Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power."

The President here distinctly states that the people of Tennessee are at liberty to vote, and that a tribunal over which he exercises no control (at first Congress, and afterward, if need be, the Supreme Court,) will decide upon the legality of their vote. And until the "proper department of the Government" shall have "determined whether they are entitled to be accounted in conformance with the Constitution and laws of the United States," it is "scarcely necessary to add" they will not be received. This spikes the principal gun of the Copperhead battery. The loyal people of a State are not to lose their rights of participating in the choice of our nation's rulers, by reason of the acts of rebels, if such rights can possibly be preserved to them. Now Gov. Johnson, whose business as military Governor is to preserve order in Tennessee, proposes a plan of voting which shall test the voter and give the whole loyal vote with as little as possible of the rebel vote. Mr. Lincoln is not the tribunal to decide whether an election so held will be legal, and he wisely refuses to give an opinion where it would have no official validity as a decision. But he says in effect, if you think it illegal, go on and cast the legal vote yourselves according to your own plan, being sure to preserve the peace, and Congress and the Supreme Court will decide between your plan and Gov. Johnson's plan. If your plan is legal, your electors will cast the vote of the State. If Gov. Johnson's plan is legal, his electors will cast the Tennessee vote. If neither are legal, neither will be received.

The President instead of "playing the despot," as the Copperheads would like to charge, leaves the people of Tennessee the largest conceivable liberty, viz: to vote on any one plan or various plans, one ticket or many tickets, at the same sets of polls or at different sets of polls, and, having so voted, the legality of their vote will be legally passed upon. Hear him again:

"My conviction is that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan as the Convention and Governor Johnson have initiated it, or revoke or modify it as you demand. By the Constitution and laws, Presidents are charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election, in any State, nor do I in this case perceive any military reason for his interference."

Finally, it may be asked, why need there be any plan? Why not vote under the old State law? Simply because it is not denied that on such a vote the rebels would carry the State. It is not contended by any Unionist that, on a secret ballot, the Unionists in Tennessee are yet in the ascendency. Hence, the President says:

"I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in accordance with the old code, is not now possible."

If the Copperheads are determined that the canvass in Tennessee shall be openly between the Unionists and REBELS, *the rebels voting for McClellan*, let them say so. There is nothing else left for them to say, save that the President is right. Under the President's letter, even the rebels are, so far as he is concerned, at full liberty to hold a separate election if they choose, and send in the result to be passed upon before "the proper tribunal."

THE FIRE IN THE REAR.

The most disgusting feature of the fire in the rear of our armies, is the so-called "Washington" and "Baltimore" correspondence of the Copperhead papers. They are not written for the purpose of communicating facts, for they furnish no information whatever. They are written solely to argue that the rebels are victorious every time—that all that Grant has undertaken has been foreseen and over-ruled by Lee, as the puny purposes of a mortal are compelled to bow before the sublime fore-knowledge and the awful decree of Deity. In reading them over we are at a loss which most excites our wonder, their abject toadyism, their cheap baseness, or their ingenious treason. We will not advertise vice by stating from what paper the following sample is taken.

"A remarkable peculiarity in the military character of General Lee, consists in his penetrating the designs of his antagonists, and in defeating their designs, usually by strategy of a very high order, but where that fails, by hard fighting. The peculiarity has been singularly manifested all through the campaign in Virginia, which commenced on the 4th of May last. When the overland campaign began, General Lee knew that that route would finally have to be abandoned, and that Grant would be driven ultimately to make a peninsular campaign against Richmond. When the [illegible] of this belief, and Grant began to move from Cold Harbor toward the James river, General Lee permitted the move to be made without molestation, because he knew that Grant would not stop at Harrison's Landing, on the North side of that stream, and make that the base for his subsequent operations against Richmond; but would cross the river, and endeavor to approach the city from the South; and he foresaw that such an attempt must result, as it has resulted, in failure."

What in the name of common sense and decency does the poor fool who writes this trash know about the plans or means of information of Gen. Lee? For what grade of intellect is such stuff written? Is it possible there are any readers of any journal in this country, or any class of persons able to read, who can be imposed on by such swash because it is dated "Washington?" Even supposing it to be written at Washington, which is wholly unnecessary, does a residence at Washington furnish any better means of arriving at the "foreknowledge" of Lee relative to the secret purposes of Grant than a residence at Bridgeport? On their face all these malignant statements are mere "aid and comfort to the enemy," and should be punished as such. Take another sample:

"When it became evident that Grant's operations would not be directed against Richmond, but against Petersburg, Gen. Lee foresaw that the determination on the part of Grant would relieve Richmond from all apprehension for months to come; and so it has proved. On both occasions, when Gen. Grant has made a feint against Richmond, in order to draw the Confederate army away from Petersburg, so that he could attack the latter with a greater prospect of success, the artifice has been detected by Gen. Lee, and troops enough left at Petersburg to baffle the design."

Was it because troops enough were left by Lee on the Weldon Road and at Fort Harrison that Grant took both? Was it because Lee did not want them that he has lost 10,000 men in trying to retake them? But finally the liar overleaps himself, and states what if true would prove Lee to be a traitor to the rebel cause:

"Gen. Grant was sure that his great mine would give him the possession of Petersburg on the 30th of July; and not only the President, but a notorious Western Congressman, were so informed weeks before. But Gen. Lee knew and was prepared for the explosion."

If he knew and was prepared for the explosion, why did he allow 300 North Carolina rebels to be blown up by it?

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The fuller particulars of the St. Albans Raid and the pursuit and arrest of the raiders show that all possibility of international complications growing out of it is at an end. The raiders are mere highwaymen. They came into the town by twos and threes and put up at the various hotels as citizens. Their conduct in robbing the banks by superior force and in impressing horses in the central street of the town at broad noon-day appears bold, but it so happened that no person whom they met with was armed with anything more effective than a goose quill, and it is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances the sword proved mightier than the pen. The whole affair occupied but about twenty minutes. In the pursuit the arrests after arriving at the Canada frontier, were made by the Vermonters under the authority of Canadian officers. All parties accredit the Canadian authorities with having done their utmost to facilitate the arrest of the robbers.

☞ *Harper's Weekly* for the current week contains a cartoon illustrating "the Forlorn Hope." The ship Secession in the breakers, the Chicago wreckers rushing to the rescue. Both in design and execution the picture is admirable. At the left is the ship Secession flying the rebel rag, plunging madly among the breakers, and rapidly drifting upon the rocks. Her rent sails, shattering masts, and the crew taking to the long boat, show that she is unmanageable, while from the black and angry clouds above, lightning flashes of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Sheridan, portend speedy ruin. In the centre, however, is a lighthouse built upon the Chicago platform. From its apex floats the old [illegible] Union down, and upon its sides the inscription, "Four years of Failure." A ray is beaming from the lantern with the emblazoned letters "Hail Holy Light." Alex. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, himself, is at one end of the window, fastening a rope from the sinking craft. In the immediate foreground two men are shoving off a boat to the rescue, manned by Vallandigham, Belmont, Seymour, Fernando Wood, Cox and Voorhees, and close behind McClellan on horseback is leading a gang of wreckers, one of whom carries an "immediate cessation of hostilities" plank. The artist has admirably caught the spirit of the scene, and in his picture has concentrated with a few strokes of the pencil the entire scope of the Copperhead party.

EVERETT ON EMANCIPATION.

Edward Everett, a life-long conservative, in a speech last Wednesday, at Faneuil Hall, thus expressed himself on the legality of the President's emancipation proclamation, substantially indorsing the view that the rebellion of the master frees his slaves by operation of the Constitution inasmuch as the slave's allegiance to his master becomes inconsistent with his allegiance to the Government. The latter being the supreme law, abolishes the former:

"I will add that it is very doubtful whether any act of the Government of the United States was necessary to liberate the slaves in a State which is in rebellion. There is much reason for the opinion that, by the simple act of levying war against the United States, the relation of slavery was terminated, certainly so far as concerns the duty of the United States to recognize it, or to refrain from interfering with it. Not being founded on the law of nature, resting solely on positive local law, and that of the United States, as soon as it becomes either the motive or pretext of an unjust war against the Union; an efficient instrument in the hands of the rebels for carrying on the war; a source of military strength to the rebellion, and of danger to the Government at home and abroad, with the additional certainty that, in any event but the absolute submission, it will continue, in all future time, to work those mischiefs, who can suppose it is the duty of the United States to continue to recognize it? To maintain this would be a contradiction in terms. It would be to recognize a right in a rebel master to employ his slave in acts of rebellion and treason, and the duty of the slave to aid and abet his master in the commission of the greatest crime known to the law. No such absurdity can be admitted, and any citizen of the United States, from the President down, who should, by any overt act, recognize the duty of a slave to obey a rebel master in a hostile operation, would himself be giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

We can not forbear from quoting another extract from the same speech, showing the treason which consists in an indiscriminate detraction of the administration:

"No administration is safe from this domestic warfare, which, even in the time of peace, makes it all but impossible to administer the Government with energy and success. Even in the war of the revolution, the civil and military administration of General Washington was assailed by the Generals and members of Congress associated in Conway's cabal, in terms not unlike those in which Mr. Lincoln's administration is now denounced. As President of the United States, General Washington was spoken of, as he himself pathetically said, in language fit to be applied to 'a pickpocket or common defaulter.' The administration of his patriotic successor broke down under the same party warfare. But the debt was repaid with interest, by the opposition to Messrs. Jefferson and Madison. Though led by honest and patriotic men, so undiscriminating and occasionally so unjust, and prejudicial to the public interest was it that on the return of peace in 1815, the party disappeared from the arena of politics never to return. Scarcely had President John Quincy Adams been inaugurated, when it was declared by a person, afterward a Democratic Vice-President of the United States, that his 'Administration, (composed or supported as it was by Clay, Webster, Sargeant, Rush, Southard, Barbour, Wirt, John Davis, and other patriotic associates,) should be pulled down, though as pure as the angels of Heaven.' For my own part, when I consider how much has been done, and in the main how well; what difficulties have been surmounted, what dangers averted, what successes achieved in three and a half years of the war, which found us worse than unprepared, and for which the enemy had long been making open and secret preparation, compared with what was effected in the first years of the wars of the French revolution, waged as they were, on the part of the allies, by long established military governments, with veteran armies, powerful navies, and all the experience and traditions of former contests, I own I deem the contrast greatly in our favor. When I go further, and meditate on the history of the civil wars in Greece and in Rome, in the Italian Republics, in France, in England, and the Spanish American States, and then consider that there has not a drop of blood been shed except on the battle-field, nay, not a dollar confiscated in the tremendous contest, except by legal process, or in the case of persons in arms against the country, I own I am shocked at hearing the Government daily denounced as tyrannical, despotic and corrupt.

"In this state of things the question which I have to ask myself, as a person owing allegiance to neither of the contending parties, but owing to my country a duty which transcends all personal regards and considerations of private friendship, is whether at this critical juncture, when, though as we all hope the agony of the struggle is passed, it may yet be necessary to make vigorous preparation for the possibility of another campaign, is it wise or safe, by a political revolution, to paralyze an Administration by which the war thus far has been conducted in the manner I have described; to encourage the enemy to hold out with the prospect of the cessation of hostilities, and greatly to augment, in this way, the danger of another campaign, to be entered upon under much increased disadvantage, and thus incur the risk of a settlement which will render vain this mighty expense of treasure and blood? To this question I can return but one answer—an emphatic negative."

A LETTER FROM BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

We invite attention to the communication of Bishop Whitehouse, printed in another column, in reply to the letter of Judge Lawrence, some days since, touching the matter of the removal of Rev. Mr. Cracraft, from his Church at Galesburg, for preaching loyalty to young men, a sermon which so offended Mr. Sidney Myers, proprietor of a "Savings Bank," in this city, that he set on foot the proceedings which have eventuated in Mr. Cracraft's removal. The public will not care a straw for Mr. Myers' dicta about loyalty, but will be interested to know the grounds upon which the Bishop has acted.

Napoleon's Views of our Presidential Election.

Mr. Pennington, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just returned home from that city. He reports to the government that the Emperor of France takes a deep interest in our present Presidential contest, and watches it especially in the endeavor to find in the result the true expression of the American people, and the real sentiments of the country upon the question of union or disunion, war or peace. The Emperor, it is said, will regard the reelection of Mr. Lincoln as the determined and unqualified declaration of the American people in favor of the Union at every hazard and through all the possibilities of war. He will regard that result as a confirmation, directly from the people, of all the statements that our government has made to European Powers to that effect. On the other hand it is said that he will regard the election of Gen. McClellan as an expression of readiness on the part of the people to make terms with the Southern States; to make a peace that will admit the independence of those States. In short that he will find in the election of General McClellan, and in the temper that he will suppose it indicates, that very opportunity which England and France have waited for—the opportunity for intervention in favor of the South.

British Guineas Against Us.

At the great Union meeting in New Haven, on Wednesday last, the Rev. Dr. Patton, just returned from Europe, made a speech, in the course of which he said that he had hurried home to vote for Mr. Lincoln; and that his haste had been stimulated by having observed how deeply interested the aristocracy of England are in our election, and how anxious they are that McClellan should succeed. He spoke of noblemen who freely admitted they were sending gold to this country to influence the election in favor of McClellan, believing that his election would be followed by peace and separation.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN ON PEACE.

Important Letter by Ex Congressman Boyce.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a letter from Ex-Congressman Boyce, of South Carolina, to Jeff. Davis, several points of which are quite significant. After saying that Davis should respond to the Chicago Convention, he says:

"By a satisfactory peace I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony."

He then proceeds to show that the "Confederacy" is drifting toward despotism, and that Republican government can only be preserved by making peace. He says:

"Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50, subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon consideration of public interest. Have we not been compelled to levy direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it or lose one-third? Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices, in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*? Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? In short, has not the Federal Government done everything which a consolidated military despotism could do? Indeed, if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. If you tell me they are necessary, I reply that is precisely my argument. My argument assumes and requires that necessity. It is plain our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism."

As to despotism in the South, compared with what the Copperheads call the "Lincoln despotism," Boyce says:

"The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power on the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln Government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription. It has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely upon impressments."

He then proceeds to talk to Jeff. Davis about the necessity "of giving the Democratic party all the power we can." He proposes to do it by accepting the proposal of the Chicago Convention for a Convention of the States, but demands, as did Vice President Stephens, that they shall be "sovereign."

THE BATTLE OF ALATOONA.

A Bloody Combat and Signal Repulse of the Enemy.

A New Pass of Thermopylae.

From the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* we extract the following account of the battle of Allatoona:

* * * * *

On arrival, Gen. Corse assumed command, inspected the position and its defenses, and rapidly disposed his troops for battle.

A DEMAND FOR SURRENDER AND THE REPLY.

Hardly had he made the necessary dispositions, and while the god of day was yet tipping the tree-tops with the gold of his beams, on Wednesday morning, the pickets were driven in all sides, and there came, under a flag of truce, a formal demand of surrender! It was couched in these words:

AROUND ALLATOONA, Oct. 5, 1864.

Commanding Officer United States Forces, Allatoona:

SIR: I have placed the forces under my command in such position that you are surrounded, and to avoid a needless effusion of blood, I call on you to surrender your forces at once and unconditionally. *Five minutes will be allowed you to decide.* Should you accept to this, you will be treated in the most honorable manner, as prisoners of war. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

S. G. FRENCH,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Forces C. S.

Remarking that "Gen. French must either be a fool, or else he thinks somebody else is one," Gen. Corse replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS, ALLATOONA, Ga., Oct 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. G. French, C. S. A., &c.:

Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and respectfully reply, that we are prepared for the "needless effusion of blood" whenever it is agreeable to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Forces U. S.

The angel of death laughed as he looked upon that scene, for well he knew an angry host would surge up against the craggy steeps and meet in stern array the patriot phalanx!

THE BATTLE AND ITS STUBBORNNESS.

The ball opened with artillery. Rebel shell filled the air. Rebel shot plowed the ground. Indeed, everything, and everywhere looked rebel-lious.

The enemy made the attack on three sides at once—on the west and north sides with infantry, while on the south side they used their artillery. At 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the battle raged at all points of the compass.

The 39th Iowa and 7th Illinois occupied the pits on the right and left of the Cartersville road, west of the forts on the hill, and four companies of the 39th Iowa were deployed as skirmishers, on a ridge to the left and in front. The enemy moved by the right and left flank, and, by sheer force of numbers, gained position between the ridge, where the four companies were, and the rifle-pits containing the remainder of the regiment, isolating the small party and capturing most of them. A few passed through and around the rebels to one of the forts.

Hotter waxed the fight. The enemy charged the rifle-pits; they fought like demons incarnate; fought as only men will fight who are mad; fought as if they had nothing to sacrifice, and everything to capture.

The struggle over the rifle-pits was terrific; the rebels attacked in front and on both flanks. For one hour each plied the weapons of death for the mastery. The ditches were filling with the dead and dying. The survivors could do no better, they sullenly retired to the fort, and fought as they went.

The battle became doubtful. When the enemy's line became effectually broken; when reason and sense and patience must have been exhausted; when charging by regiments and brigades had failed, the rebels massed and came up the slopes, through the ravines and over the pits in swarms, just like bees in swarming time.

As a last resort, and with a determination still unwavering, Gen. Corse took possession of one of the forts and Col. Tourtellotte occupied the other, each having portions of the battery and fragments of the shattered command. In the ditch around the forts, were those who, for want of room could not get behind the protecting walls.

On, on, came the enemy; on, on, was his battle-cry. The battle increased in fury and each warrior became more confident of triumph. While charging his men and telling them never to yield, Gen. Corse received a musket ball in the cheek, which partially fractured the left bone and cut off a portion of the left ear. Sinking to the ground, from loss of blood, he still repeated, "Hold Allatoona!" and, for a time, was unconscious. Col. Wm. Rowett, of the 7th Illinois, assumed command in his stead, and the combat continued unabated.

Away in the distance, on the pinacle of Kenesaw, an interested spectator watched the progress of the battle. It was 12 o'clock. Presently he speaks to a signal officer, and, in two minutes this dispatch is read in the fort: "Hold on to Allatoona to the last. I will help you.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major Gen."

An hour later the battle had not abated. Ammunition was running short. Col. Rowett's fort had become a slaughter-pen, the men under his command being either killed, wounded, or covered with the blood of comrades. Reluctantly he gave the order to cease firing, intending to let the enemy come close enough to see their eye-balls. Mistaking his order to mean surrender, the men, with one voice, exclaimed, "Never, never!" Before the Colonel had time to explain he received a ball from the enemy, which left him apparently lifeless. Brave warrior, such gallantry as yours is unimpeachable.

Writhing under a most painful wound, Gen. Corse again took command and directed as before.

THE CRISIS—A COMPLETE VICTORY.

Two o'clock came, and with it the crisis. The struggle had become appalling, the issue trembled in the balance. Loudly cheering, the rebels made a final swoop—charged in solid body to the crest of the hill—essayed to break down the palisades—when a gunner, the only one left to work his piece, put in a double load, ramming it home with a grim smile, and, taking careful aim, let drive the death-dealing projectiles right into the very faces of the foe. The enemy halted, staggered, receded, *fled!* and fled in the wildest disorder, every man for himself, leaving their killed, wounded, about two hundred prisoners, and three stands of colors and seven hundred small arms in the hands of the Union army. General Young was severely wounded, and several of French's field officers were killed. His entire loss will not fall below one thousand men, while the *morale* of the army is damaged forever.

One rebel Major came in that evening voluntarily, and surrendered all that was left of his regiment.

Rebel officers who were wounded and fell in to our hands, declared they never intended to fight again, that their cause was worse than hopeless.

A field officer of the enemy, who attempted to fire the depot containing supplies, was found dead, with his torch still burning, and in his clenched hand.

Among the wounded prisoners was found a Missouri girl, dressed in male attire. The amputation of a leg disclosed her sex.

Gen. Young was placed in an ambulance, and his soldiers attempted to get him away in it, but were unsuccessful. Garrard's cavalry brought the General to Rome.

A million rations were in store at Allatoona. As the fight was brought on to obtain these, the rebel soldiers call it the "Hard-tack Battle!"

French asked for peace and bread, General Corse gave him war and lead!

Hood parked his supply train in sight of the patriots at Allatoona, and ordered French to *draw* rations. Corse declared, on pain of "needless effusion of blood," that he shouldn't *issue*, except with Gen. Sherman's approval. And he didn't.

Among the officers who fell in that engagement, none, perhaps, were more gallant than Lieutenant Colonel James Redfield, of the 39th Iowa, whose name henceforth will be the synonym of brave deeds. Wounded in the foot, he limped along the battle-field of his regiment, and bid his men stand fast. Receiving a second shot, which fractured a leg, he sat down and ordered his men to stay with him and hold the works. A third shot pierced his heart, he died, conjuring all to remember the flag! Where all were brave, what shall I, what can I say of him?

The impress of his character, and the glory of his death, is upon all who saw him there.

Lieut. A. Y. Blodgett, of his regiment, young, active and useful anywhere, was killed almost instantly, and another officer of the 39th, Lieut. O. C. Ayers, Quartermaster of the 3d brigade, in Corse's division, also fell, covered with laurels.

Gen. Corse's wound was very painful, but he still hardly left the field. Col. Rowett's wound is more serious, and is very severe. Lieut. J. S. Robinson, of the 7th Illinois, was also severely wounded.

Capt. M. R. Flint and Lieut. A. P. Vaughn, personal aids to Gen. Corse, behaved with rare gallantry, and Lieut. Wm. Ludlow, a young engineer officer, who served as volunteer aid, rendered efficient service.

Col. Tourtelotte of the 4th Minnesota, who held his fort so tenaciously, and fought his command so skillfully, won the encomiums of all the brave.

A gunner in the 12th Wisconsin battery, the brave lad who stood alone by his piece, deserves more than a passing tribute. His name is James Croft. Let his Governor give him a commission.

☞ Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has been making effective speeches for the Union in West Virginia. On Monday last he spoke at Wheeling, and the *Intelligencer* of that city says:

"Ex-Gov. Wright made a speech last night that will not soon die out in the minds of his hearers. It is impossible for any man who possesses a modicum of sense, to listen to such a speech, and not feel deeply impressed by it. We have no space this morning to dwell upon its many and telling points. It was a speech of a kind long needed in this latitude from just such a man. Unlike most addresses that our people have listened to, it did not seek to play Hamlet with Hamlet left out. It went to the bottom, and it dealt with the foundation merits of the war. We should that every voter in West Virginia could have heard it."

☞ George Augustus Sala says in his correspondence for a London paper, "The American Church is going to the devil." The London *Star* says: "Those who are acquainted with Mr. Sala's piety, and with the fervor of his religious zeal, will appreciate to the full the value of his opinion."

☞ The venerable Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, has written a letter in favor of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. He says in the course of the letter:

"In reference to the platform of the Chicago Convention, and Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance of the nomination, I do not see any coincidence. With the most anxious solicitude for the safety and integrity of the country, instructed by the thoughtfulness of age, I find in the [illegible] of the platform, 'as a whole,' no foothold on which I can rest. There should be no [illegible], no withdrawal of the application of force to quell this atrocious rebellion while traitors are in arms against legitimate government. Any suspension of hostilities could but encourage their [illegible] and [illegible] their own means to [illegible] with the hope of [illegible] them to loyalty, or reconcile their submission to law and rightful authority. * * * I believe in the ability, honesty of purpose, purity of motive, and devoted patriotism of the President, and [illegible], hopefully, upon the competency of the present Administration, and the valor of a gallant army to bring this terrible war to a triumphant close, and under the influence and direction of an elevated public sentiment, restore the country to that safe, peaceful and prosperous condition, which can only be enjoyed in Union under a constitutional government and just and equal laws."

Long since retired from political life, nothing but the peril of his country could have brought Gov. Lincoln before the public. With no aspirations for office or honors, the bitterest partisan cannot question his sincerity or impugn his motives.

THE CANADA RAID.

Movements of the Rebels in Canada—Contemplated Sacking of Rochester, Buffalo, and Detroit—Who Furnished the money.

How the Plots Were Frustrated.

(From the Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 25.)

A great deal has been publicly and privately said in reference to past raids of the rebels in Canada, but very few people are aware of the magnitude of contemplated movements originally intended. That the many scoundrels who infest Canada are bold enough to undertake any hazardous experiment, the several raids they have already made, sufficiently prove. But it must not for a moment be considered that these raids were concocted for a mere love of gain; on the other hand, they have been prompted by the ruling spirits in Richmond, and executed by their agents, sent to Canada for that special purpose. They could not expect that the adventures would pay them by the amount of plunder they expected to obtain, therefore they were paid for their services, and provided with commissions by the rebel Government.

The Copperhead-Knights-of-the-Golden-Circle war against the Union, was conceded to be a failure by the Richmond conclave, and the recent Convention at Chicago only reiterates that opinion. The rebels, therefore, being unable to accomplish any great result by guerilla outrages, concocted a scheme to interfere as much as possible with the tranquility pervading the Lake borders. In order to accomplish their designs, a Major St. Lawrence was sent to Canada, as a secret agent of the rebel government, with a large amount of money, which he was instructed to pay to any "Confederate" there who might be willing to undertake several raids into the different Northern States for the purpose of destroying property. They were instructed to assess contributions of money as a condition of sparing towns and cities, which had the effect to stimulate many villians to undertake the jobs marked out for them.

This Major Lawrence called upon Colonel Steele and many other prominent rebels, at Windsor, early last spring, and made known to them his errand. They agreed to enter into the conspiracy, but not knowing whom to trust, two lodges of Knights of the Southern Cross were organized there in order to call the faithful together. In the meantime, a private signal was adopted, which, when a sufficient number of rebels could be enlisted in the enterprise, was to be used to call them together at Windsor, preparatory to making a raid into Detroit. This signal was, "Men your services are required," and these words whispered into the ear of a "brother" were considered a sufficient notification that everything was in readiness. Fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, their scheme was revealed to the military authorities in this city, and steps were at once taken to thwart their designs. This plot was intended to result in nothing less than a descent upon this city, rob the banks, and in the event of their desires not being complied with, to burn the place. The arrangements were completed on a grand scale, and were these. A large number of rebels were to take passage at Port Huron and come here on the Grand Trunk Railroad, while a similar number were to cross the river at Wyandotte and take the Southern Railroad. They were to meet at a certain hour in the night in Detroit, and their first movement was intended to be the capture of all the arms, ammunition and soldiers at the Barracks, and then commence their work of destruction.

In order to be successful in their undertakings, it became necessary to obtain arms before leaving Canada, and as few could be purchased there without creating suspicion, the matter was referred to a gunsmith at Windsor, named Bishop. This man, in a few weeks, succeeded in purchasing a quantity of revolvers at different places in Detroit, and conveyed them across the river. In order to avoid detection, his agents collected the weapons and left them at a well-known pawnbroker's store on Woodward avenue, from which place they were taken singly and in packages to Windsor. A great many broken weapons were thus obtained, subsequently repaired by Bishop, and finally sold to the rebels there, previous to their embarking in their robbing scheme. Afterwards several smaller raids were concocted, but they all fell through, for reasons best known to our military authorities.

Major St. Lawrence was cashiered, and Jacob Thompson and George N. Saunders sent out to superintend operations. The former was entrusted with money to carry out, if possible, the desperate designs of the rebels, and the latter acted as aid to perfect the arrangements, his previous reputation being such that they dare not trust him with much money. As soon as these worthies arrived in Canada, they announced themselves as Peace Commissioners, for the purpose of covering up their real designs. Thompson visited Windsor, and had a conference with Colonel Steele, a man named Jackson, and another named Morgan, the latter two residing near Amherstburg, to whom their real mission was made known. The interview took place at the Hirons House, Windsor, and lasted nearly a whole day. At this conference it was decided to make an attack on Johnson's Island for the purpose of releasing the prisoners, but their plans leaked out, and the steamer Michigan was ordered there. This put a stop to the game. Nothing daunted, however, they conceived a plan of capturing the Michigan, but how they succeeded the reader has been informed.

The real object of these raids was to release the prisoners at the above place, with the aid of whom they intended to operate at different places along the frontier. Among the rebel officers engaged in this scheme were a Capt. Clay Wilson, of Tennessee, and two Lieutenants named Murray and Damon, who were possessed of receipts for making Greek fire. Another individual had made a machine for throwing this combustible matter into such places as they intended to destroy.

In order to accomplish the design of releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, the rebels intended to destroy a great portion, if not all, of Detroit, Buffalo and Rochester, and, while the excitement incident thereto was at its height, congregate for an attack on the island. They intended to begin their incendiarism in Detroit at the Central Railroad depot, visit the various warehouses along the docks, touch them off, and finally end at the Detroit and Milwaukee and Southern depots. At Buffalo, the large elevators adjacent to the creek were to be visited and wholly destroyed. At Rochester, an expedition was to go up the Genesee river to Hanford's Landing, and fire the city in various places. Besides these depredations, the banks were to have been robbed, etc. And on the return of the expedition the elevators at Charlotte were to have been burned. While all this was going on, a force was to be sent to capture the U. S. steamer Michigan, and release the prisoners she was guarding. Great precaution was taken by the leaders in this nefarious plot to keep the matter a secret, and a private signal was adopted to call the faithful together. The signal was a wide piece of crape worn around their hats. Some time in July, we believe, George N. Sanders telegraphed to a "Doctor" Payne, then residing at Windsor, who was also among the conspirators, to meet him at a certain inland town in Canada. A conference was held, quite a number of prominent rebels, including Jake Thompson, being present. Everything being in readiness, they ordered the signal hoisted, which was to give several days' notice of the attack, to those interested. The following day there was quite a commotion among the military at the barracks and elsewhere in this city. Extensive preparations, not necessary to mention, were made, of which the rebels became aware and abandoned their project. Thompson, Sanders & Co., were beaten at their own game.

Then followed some tall swearing all around, in which Thompson, Sanders & Co. took an active part. There was evidently a traitor in the camp, and several suspected ones were unceremoniously ordered to leave. To be baulked several times in succession, was too much, therefore Col. Steele, and the men Morgan and Jackson before mentioned, organized a band to capture the Michigan themselves. This resulted in the capture of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen, which is fresh in the memory of our readers. The rebels who did not get on board here, were conveyed to Sandwich and Amherstburg by Joseph Oulette, eleven being taken to the latter place. Steele remained behind, but when the others left he bid them God-speed in their undertaking. The desperadoes, however, returned without accomplishing their designs. They were met by Col. Steele, and abused terribly for their lack of pluck. The Colonel remarked that they could have been successful if they had not been cowards.

One would have thought that the traitors would not have dared to make any further demonstration at this time. They tried it on, but it also failed. The night after the destruction of Messrs. Bissell & Gillet's warehouses, the scoundrels had arrangements made to capture the tug H. P. Clinton. Had they undertaken the job, we feel assured in stating that they would have met with a warm reception.

The above few concise facts relative to recent movements of the rebels in Canada, may be relied on as correct. We have not attempted to color the statements in any particular. It is sufficient to say that they were all frustrated by the activity and energy of our military authorities. While, however, we may rest secure for the present, it is very evident that the scoundrels are now at work, secretly plotting some new design, and it may be that Detroit will yet receive a visit from them. We have no desire to create any unnecessary alarm, but our citizens cannot be too much on their guard.

Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The War Department has received a copy of Beauregard's address on assuming command of the Army of the West. In it he exhorts all capable of striking a blow to come forward at once, and to all deserters who shall report for duty in the next thirty days, an amnesty is granted. He promises that if the people only respond to this call as they have done in days that have passed, "the enemy shall be driven from their soil."

FROM QUINCY.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting—Copperhead Sunk—Meeting of the Sons of Liberty—Lots of Missourians.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

QUINCY, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

The change in public sentiment in Adams county was abundantly shown this evening in the audience that assembled in Pinkham Hall, to listen to the eloquent utterances of Judge Wm. Pitt Kellogg. A respectable proportion of his hearers were men who have heretofore voted with the Democracy, and there were not a few, who in voting for Mr. Lincoln in November, will for the first time have relieved themselves of party trammels, and voted with the party of the Union. Pinkham Hall was largely filled notwithstanding the rain, and the fact that Dick Richardson and the snakes in this region called a meeting of the faithful as soon as they heard of Judge Kellogg's arrival, with the avowed intention of keeping Democrats from attending the Union gathering.

Judge Kellogg was the principal speaker, and fully sustained his reputation as an able and convincing orator. He commenced by reviewing the political questions soon to be decided by the people, and in a strain of impassioned eloquence, interspersed with sarcasm, dissected the Chicago platform and its policies, the past performances of its supporters, and the political and military record of its candidates. He was very largely applauded.

Interesting speeches were made by a Mr. Swan and others.

The Copperhead meeting at the Court-House was a slim affair, not more than two hundred being present. Dick Richardson, that distinguished whisky shop and corner grocery politician, was intensely disgusted at the contemptible fizzle, and refused to speak. His place was tolerably well filled, however, by a German speaker and a man called Peterson. They dealt largely in the negro, and descanted loudly upon the questions of arbitrary arrests and confiscation, after the manner of other Copperhead orators.

The Sons of Liberty held a grand district pow-wow in Quincy yesterday and last evening, and many of the delegates from this and adjoining counties were present, and attended upon the ministrations of these Copperhead apostles.

A large number of Missourians are crossing the river at this point on every ferry-boat. Some are armed and some are not. They come generally in squads, and about one-half come mounted. The horsemen move through our streets as cavalry are accustomed to move, by twos. What does this extraordinary hegira of Missourians mean? Are the Copperheads about to put into execution the oft-repeated threats of taking possession of the poll books and ballot-boxes and controlling the election.

The attention of the Generals commanding the department and district might with propriety be directed to this subject. It is instructive to know that Richardson's meeting to-night was attended by many of these gentry. One thing is certain, the Copperheads and these Missouri so-called refugees, but more properly "guerillas," are in perfect accord.

McCLELLAN'S GUNBOAT EXPERIENCE.

More Direct Testimony from Officers of the Galena.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser has the following:

The following correspondence explains itself. It is only necessary to say that Dr. Van Gieson is well known in this city, and the statements made in this letter have been frequently repeated to persons here:

"NEWARK, Oct. 7.

"Dear Sir: I remember soon after your return here from the James river, where you acted as Surgeon on the gunboat Galena, hearing you state that Gen. McClellan was on board during the retreat of our army to Harrison's Landing, and during the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. Having frequently heard it refuted, I take the liberty of writing to be assured.

"Yours truly,
"A. VAN WINKLE.

"To R. E. Van Gieson, M. D., Englishtown, Monmouth county, N. J."

REPLY.

"ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 10.

"My Dear Sir: Yours of the 7th instant was received in due time. Agreeably to your request I will write the facts concerning General McClellan's presence on Board the United States steamer Galena, which I have so frequently stated to you and many other of my friends in Newark.

"In doing so I must confess my utter surprise that my testimony should be needed to substantiate a fact already so well established that no sane person, whether he side with him or against him, personally or politically, can doubt it.

"Even McClellan himself, in giving his testimony upon this identical question, admits by implication that he was present, although apparently ashamed to answer the direct question. He retreats under the cover of a defective memory. His answer, you recollect, is, 'I do not remember. It is possible I may have been: my camp was near the river.' How is it that General McClellan's memory should become so wonderfully oblivious to his long and wearisome stay upon the quarter-deck and in the cabin of the Galena is to me entirely unexplainable, for he certainly was present in the body, if perchance absent in the spirit, and ate, drank, walked, smoked and talked like any other man.

"An event of such importance, at such a critical time, is, as you may well suppose, as indelibly stamped upon my memory as the answer to the first question in the 'Shorter Catechism.'

"My eyes were constantly upon him, and my ears upon the alert, both to learn the man and to catch some tidings of the situation of which we had most ominous forebodings.

"My observations and impressions made at that time were written at the time in my daily journal now lying before me, from which I give you the essential facts of the case under consideration.

"On the morning of June 30th, 1862, the Galena, at that time flagship of the squadron lay near Haxall's Landing. I was on the morning of that day sent on shore to inspect some of the wounded who had been sent to the river bank for transportation, and after having returned on board with Captain Rodgers, learned that another battle was expected during the afternoon of the same day. About 4 p. m., we ran to the conjectured headquarters of Gen. McClellan. Captain Rodgers here went on shore, and after a short absence brought McClellan on board with him. He was received by the officers in undress uniform, and was accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and his two nephews, and others of lesser note, whom I did not particularly notice, as my whole attention was concentrated upon McClellan. Near 4 p. m., Lieutenant Clum of the Signal Corps, than stationed in the foretop, reported 'Enemy advancing in large force on our left.' We ran some distance further, where we could distinctly hear an almost incessant roar of artillery, mingled with volleys of musketry, apparently about a mile or two off. We then commenced throwing shells upward (the banks, or rather bluffs, being quite high) and to the left. In a few minutes we received signals, 'Your shells doing well.' We continued thus firing until sundown, during which we received the following dispatches: 'McCall is breaking;' 'Sumner is having a hard time.' McClellan than left the Galena for the field—*about 6 p. m.* The last dispatch received was late in the evening; 'Our men bringing in enemy's wounded.'

"'Near midnight it was rumored that we had held our position and captured one thousand prisoners. And so ended the battle of Glendale.

"On Tuesday, July 1st 1862, at about 9 a. m., General McClellan *again came on board*, looking jaded, anxious and weary. At 10 a. m., we proceeded down the river as far as Harrison's Landing—McClellan meanwhile went into the cabin to take a little sleep. At 12:30 p. m., McClellan came from the cabin and took passage in a tug with Gen. Franklin to the encampment. In about an hour McClellan returned, when we immediately started up the river, hearing heavy firing as we passed up. Near Carter's dock it increased to a perfect roar. McClellan, though *quietly smoking a cigar upon the quarter deck*, seemed anxious, and looked inquiringly at the signal officer, who was receiving a message from shore. In a minute he reported 'heavy firing near Porter's division.' Shortly after this, about 4 p. m., a message came demanding his presence in the field, and he left the vessel. 9:30 p. m. firing almost ceased. At 11 p. m., McClellan returned, accompanied by Gen. Marcy. Gen. McClellan says: 'They took one gun from us yesterday, but to-day we have taken many of their guns and colors.' 'Yes' said Marcy, 'we whipped them like the devil to-day,' and with this encouraging assurance I retired, feeling quite sure that it came from a 'reliable gentleman.' So ended Malvern Hill.

"On July 2d we hove anchor at daylight; shortly after we dropped anchor, which was about 9 a. m., McClellan left us. At 9 p. m. he again came on board and remained until 10 a. m. July 3d, 1862, when he left us, looking more anxious than pleasant.

"This was his last appearance. These are the facts, which, though forgotten by Gen. McClellan, are well remembered by the officers of the Galena.

"And now I trust I have sufficiently reassured you. If you find refuters still, just ask them to step down to Washington and consult the log book of the U. S. steamer Galena for June 30th, July 1st, July 2d, July 3d, 1862, where, over the bold signature of 'Fighting John Rodgers,' they will find ample proof of what they so much dread to believe.

"Truly your friend,
"R. E. VAN GIESON, M. D.,
"Late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.
"To A. Van Winkle, Newark N. J."

Corroborative evidence is given by the Washington Republican, in extracts from the log-book of the Galena, signed by Lieuts. Loring and Washburn. Entries dated June 30, July 1, and July 3, record the movement of McClellan, and show that he was on board the Galena during portions of three days, and spent at least one night on board.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.

The money market to-day was quiet. The demand for currency is active, but the bankers are discounting only first class commercial and mercantile paper on short dates at 10 per cent. per annum. Currency in one sense of the word, therefore, is close, but there is sufficient for legitimate business purposes.

Eastern exchange is in better supply in consequence of more liberal shipments of Produce, and the market is easier. The bankers to-day did not pay over ⅛ discount, and they sold at par to 1-10 premium.

The Gold market to-day was firmer than at the close yesterday, and rates had an upward tendency—opening in New York at [illegible], falling to [illegible], advancing again to [illegible], and closing at 4 p. m. at [illegible]. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:00 a. m.	212¾	2:00 p. m.	215¾
11:00 a. m.	212½	2:30 p. m.	216½
12:00 m.	214¼	3:30 p. m.	217¾
1:00 p. m.	215¼	4:30 p. m.	216¾

Here the Gold market opened weak at 210, advanced to 215, and closed dull at 216. Very little confidence was manifested at the close in the ruling quotations.

Silver was firm at 205, closing quiet. Government bonds were in good demand at full rates.

—A pretty fraud, says a Philadelphia paper, and one likely to deceive, has been discovered by the cashier of one of the banks of that city. A fifty dollar three years' seven and three-tenths coupon note, issued in August, 1864, with the coupons cut off, was offered for deposit as legal tender currency. Almost any one might be deceived with one of these notes, while, with the coupons detached, they are not worth over forty dollars each.

—The following named Philadelphia banks have resolved to relinquish their State charters and form under the National Banking Law, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be effected: Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Commercial Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of Northern Liberties, City Bank, Kensington Bank, Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Penn Township. They have an aggregate capital of $5,[illegible]. There are eleven other banking institutions in the city, and it is thought that all the rest will follow the course of the above mentioned.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 26, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd.		1st Board.	2d b'd.
N. Y. C.	129¾	[illegible]	Quicksilver	79	79¾
C. & N. W.	41	42	C. & T.	110¾	110
C. & N. W. (pfd)	70¾	72¾	Hudson River	120¾	121
Erie (com.)	96¾	95	Ill. Cent.	129¾	131
Erie (pfd)	107¾	108	Chic & Miss. cert	95	....
C. & R. I.	99	103½	Ill. 6 ℔ cent war loan bonds	...	....
M. S. (com)	66¾	67	U. S. 6 ℔ cent 5-20 coupons	107½	....
M. S. (gtd)	135	136	U. S. 6 ℔ cent. bonds 1881	106	....
P., Ft. W. & C.	98¾	99¾	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	107¾	....
C. [illegible]	129¾	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. certif.	95	....
[illegible] A. (com.)	[illegible]	....	American gold	214¼	217¾
[illegible] A. (pfd)	89	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Ill. Cent. scrip	....	131			
C. B. & Q.	120	122			

Market—1st board firm 2d board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,123	3,008
Wheat	28,182	69,825
Corn	19,850	120
Oats	96,340	135,775
Rye	2,130	16,275
Barley	2,016	....
Grass Seed	4,963	....
Broom Corn	21,183	10,470
Cured Meats	13,500	30,400
Beef	....	1,809
Pork	....	561
Lard	....	24,180
Tallow	2,230	....
Butter	19,161	15,372
Hogs	5,794	959
Cattle	1,770	634
Hides	30,020	105,310
Highwines	555	818
Wool	12,090	4,658
Lumber, m	2,370	1,771
Shingles, m	255	588
Lath pcs	888	323
Salt, brls	1,000	1,306

The general produce markets to-day were unsettled in consequence of the irregular character of the gold market, and prices ruled lower. There is but little confidence shown in ruling quotations, and with every turn downwards in gold, there is a general desire manifested to sell.

Flour was very dull and the market was heavy and drooping. The sales amounted to only about 1,200 brls, at $8 50@9.00 for spring extras and $6.40@6.85 for spring superfine.

The Wheat market was unsettled and nervous, and prices ruled 2@3c lower than yesterday's 'Change quotations, but higher than the prices of yesterday afternoon. About 250,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.73@1.75 for No 2 Red, $1.65@1.66 for Rejected Red, $1.64@1.68 for No 2 Spring, and $1.55@1.58 for Rejected Spring—the market for No 2 Spring closing steady and quiet at $1.67@1.67½. Shippers purchased more freely to-day, but the demand was chiefly by short-sellers.

Corn was in but limited supply, and under a fair demand, the market advanced 1c per bushel—with sales of only about 15,000 bushels, at $1.38@1.39 for No 1 and No 2, and $1.26 for Rejected. Ear Corn was sold at 95@96c on track.

Oats opened very weak, but rallied slightly on 'Change, and closed firm at a decline of ½c per bushel. About 115,000 bushels changed hands, at 64@65c for No 1, and 61@63c for Rejected—the market closing quiet but firm at 65c for No 1.

Rye was very quiet and prices fell 1c per bushel, with sales of only 3,000 bushels, at $1.14 for No 1, and $1.11@1.12 for No 2—closing steady.

Barley was in but limited request, and prices fell 2@3c per bushel, with sales of 2,400 bushels, at $1.55@1.57 for No 2, and $1.35 for Rejected.

Highwines were dull, and ½@1c lower, with sales of only 150 brls at $1.60½@1.61—closing heavy.

Provisions rule quiet, and the sales are light. To-day new prime mess Pork was sold at $34 delivered at Milwaukee, Beef Hams, at $30.00, and second-hand Mess Beef at $16.00. Lard was in limited demand, with light transactions at 20c for new prime steam, and 21c for old kettle.

Seeds were dull and neglected. Salt was quiet and steady. Beans were more active at $1.80@1.95.

Grain freights were active at 10c for wheat to Buffalo, and 16c for wheat to Oswego.

In Groceries the market has been quiet, buyers restricting their orders exclusively to present wants. With a fair supply of the leading staples, prices rule firm under the influence of the Eastern markets, and without any essential change.

Hard and Soft Coals are in moderate supply. Stocks in the hands of dealers are generally light, and the market firm and unchanged.

Whitefish has again advanced 25c per half brl, and Trout 50c per hlf brl, as the result of the recent purchases on Government account. The market is, however, dull and inactive, as usual at this season of the year. Mackerel are in good supply. On Kits we note a reduction of 12½c.

Green Fruits are in fair supply and good demand. The supply of Grapes is, however, more limited, and with an active request the market is very firm, with an upward tendency.

Green Salted Hides are in better demand, and the market rules firmer. We quote Green Salted at 9@9½c ℔ ℔.

Iron and Nails. The monthly meeting of manufacturers was held yesterday at Pittsburgh at which it was unanimously determined to maintain present rates. This has given additional firmness with increased activity to this market.

Carbon Oil is in light supply, but with a very active demand. On previous quotations we note an advance of 2c ℔ gal. Linseed Oil quiet but very firm at $1.40@1.45 ℔ gal.

In Wool the market continues dull and unchanged. Quotations are nominal.

The Lumber market has been moderately active, with light supply. Prices unchanged.

In Beef Cattle, with a fair supply, there has been a good demand for good medium to prime grades of stock; and, on previous quotations, we note an advance of 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs. Entered sales at all the yards amount to 2,286 head, at $3 00@5.75, chiefly at $4.00@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

The receipts of Hogs have been large, and the sales are heavier than during any previous day of the present year. On previous quotations the market has declined 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs. and closed this evening unsettled and weak—owing, principally, to unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets. Entered sales, 9,052 hogs, at $9.00@11.50—chiefly at $10.00@10.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

LATER.

There was a more active demand for wheat in the afternoon than at the close of 'Change, and prices ruled 2@3c higher—No. 2 Spring selling at $1.69@1.70—closing at $1.69½. Corn, oats, rye, barley and highwines were neglected.

Dry Goods in New York.

[From the New York Tribune, 24.]

Dry Goods improve slowly, and holders are firm in their demands. A very attractive lot of silks were offered by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the prices realized were moderate. The different grades of Lyons striped chain, gros de [illegible], assorted colors, were disposed of at prices from $3.40@3.75; very heavy quality gros de Orleans, changeable colors, at $1.85@1.90. A large lot of figured silks were offered, but prices did not meet the views of the holders, and sample lots only were disposed of. Prices ranged from $1.49@1.70. Messrs Hargerty & Co., had a sale of carpeting which attracted a good attendance, but apparently very few bidders. Roxbury tapestry brought from $1.10@2.15; all wool filling ingrain, 81@86c; ex. sup. three-ply ingrain, $2.05@2.10. Many lots were passed, the prices not meeting the views of the holders.

Albany Barley Market—Oct. 24.

The receipts of Barley early in the week were large, but the offerings were moderate. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views, and there was not much disposition to press sales. Several lots have gone into store. The week's sales include 7,500 bu Canada East at $1.80@1.85; including some parcels ordinary to Lake at $1.70; 17,000 bu Canada West at $1.90; and 6,500 bu Clinton county at $1.83. The railroad receipts during the week have been very light—about 600 bu. The receipts by Central Railroad to 22d, are 45,300 bu, against 65,000 bu to a corresponding date in 1863. The receipts at Oswego of new crop, 1864, are about 1,141,000 bu. The Oswego *Times* places the quantity of Barley now afloat on the canal, at about 250,000 bu.

Cleveland Grain Market—Oct. 25.

Yesterday afternoon, on 'Change, there was more firmness, and after the New York report was received, showing a heavy advance on produce, Wheat became 5@7c better for No. 2 and 8@10c for No. 1 red, but the market continued very irregular. Corn also advanced 2c, but the demand was lighter than on Saturday. Oats were nominally 2@3c better.

Government Awards at St. Louis.

Colonel Haines awarded, *Friday*, the following contracts:

Cogswell & Co., 3,000 brls single extra flour, at $9.60 per brl.

Same, 2,600 brls double extra flour, at $9.74 per barrel.

A. H. Smith & Co. 5,000 brls single extra flour at $9.60 per brl.

Same, 5,000 brls double extra flour, $10.00 per brl. The flour to be sacked, lard-lined and delivered, and the payments in Washington checks.

Pittsburg Oil Market—Oct. 25.

CRUDE—The market was firm, with some inquiry. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. [illegible]

REFINED—Was more [illegible], and prices were [illegible]. [illegible]

BENZINE—[illegible]. The market will probably open up during the week.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 26, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 2,370,000 feet; shipped, 1,771,000 feet. There were few cargoes on the market during the day, with a moderate demand prices rule steady and unchanged.

SHINGLES—Received, 255,000; shipped, 588,000. Market quiet and easy at previous rates.

LATH—Received, 888,000 pcs; shipped, 323,000 pcs. In moderate demand, with a fair supply.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Schr Foster, from Muskegon, sold by Johnson, [illegible] feet good lumber [illegible] at $21 to [illegible]; cargo Schr Adriatic, from Grand Haven, [illegible] O'Brenster, 150,000 feet lumber, common, one-half [illegible] at $18.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M. [illegible]

Second Clear Boards	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Plank	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the day at the various yards amount to about 2,000 head. Entered sales, 2,286 head, of which number 401 head were delivered on contract at $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. Prices ranged from $3.00@5.75, chiefly at $4.00@5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

The receipts in point of quality were above the recent average, with a fair show of medium grades there was a much better supply of good medium to prime qualities. The weather has been unsettled and milder; and consequently more unfavorable for beef packing, so that city packers have done but little. This limitation in the demand has been fully made up by a more active demand for army cattle, on which account the purchases amount to upwards of 700 head.

The market has been more active than yesterday for good grades of stock, and with a firmer feeling among operators generally, prices have ruled 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs better. A fair proportion of the stock sold has been taken by speculators, and for really prime stock there has been evinced a better feeling than has existed during the past fortnight. There is still the same disinclination on the part of buyers to purchase low and common grade stock; the result is that this class of stock is already accumulating in the yards, and without some most improbable demand arise during the week, we shall by its close have a large number unsold, as was the case on Saturday last.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Rosenthal	Hubble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wa'erman	Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Senze	O'Hara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Hara	Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebolt	Burnside & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicker	Morris W & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seboit	Burnside & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris W & H.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolf	Rosenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W F Brown	Rosenthal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Macks & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Rosenthal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemp	Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mouree	Rosenthal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldsmith	Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North	Wolf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W F Brown	Macks & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oberreef	Morris W & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garlane	Wolf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wakeman & Co.	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Adams	Levey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
S. Green	Webb & Kelley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Abbot	A. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Co.	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Smith	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roes	Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harp	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Healine	Kirchway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	Finances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris W & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall	Burnside & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Winfrey	Daube	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dougherty	Slocum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills	Favorite & Son	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Cain	Burnside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majors	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Favorite & Son	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petre	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Bubles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	Gifford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallagher	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterns	Gifford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—One of the busiest days in our Hog market of the present year has just closed. The receipts at the various yards amount to about 10,500 head, and the entered sales to 9,052 head, at $9.00@11.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market opened with an active and business-like demand, and the early supply was quickly disposed of at the extreme prices current yesterday and Saturday. As the day wore on, it was found that the supply was much larger than had been expected. The Galena and Burlington Railroads alone, brought in between 5,000 and 6,000 hogs; and the other lines soon swelled the receipts to a formidable extent.

With heavy receipts, advices from New York to some of our largest operators were received indicating a reduction of 50@75c upon yesterday's quotations, and a large quantity of hogs in the market unsold. This had the effect of withdrawing a few of our principal operators from the market—still others have bought freely, the result of which is that of the days receipts a comparatively small number remain over this evening unsold.

The following are the total sales at the respective yards during the day:

	Entered Sales.
Fort Wayne Yards	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Cottage Grove	[illegible]
Sherman Yards	[illegible]
Total	9,052

We note that in the receipts there was a much larger proportion than we have had this season of heavy corn-fed hogs, weighing from 240@270 and as high as 316 lbs each. Of this description of stock Cragin & Co. were the chief purchasers. From our sale table given below, it will be seen that both for shipping and city packing the transactions of the day have been unusually large; but on the bulk of the sales made we note a decline of 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. At this concession the market closed this evening somewhat unsettled, buyers anticipating a heavy supply for the week, with unfavorable advices from New York, Philadelphia, and other important markets.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vesper	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bosley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Adams	Fowler & Spears	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myers	Hunter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bailey & N.	Reed & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Reed & Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Frost	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	J. Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ball	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Gudgel	J. Nicols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & M. Conger	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harp	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shackleford	Fowler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Shaborn & Co.	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens	Priest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fye & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breedson	Fowler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reid	Curtis & Bates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Sherman H & P.	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilcox	Allerton & Hurd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majors	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parlow	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hogle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levick	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	P. Nottingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Sinclair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCray	Parlow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keena	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergen & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Cooley & Co.	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuller	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boals	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterns	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steele	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quinn	Fowler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Hunter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petree	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	Hughes & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Sinclair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wiseman	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep during the past fortnight has been of so limited a character that little attention has been required for the purpose of giving a statement of the movements in this market. There has to-day been a little doing in the market, but the receipts are very limited still. There is but a small demand, and with a light supply prices rule rather firm, especially for prime qualities. The following are the principal sales made to-day:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Goldsmith	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyles	Goodman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & Co.	Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS more active and firm. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Schr Gold Hunter, [illegible]; [illegible] Robinson, [illegible] and [illegible], all with wheat, at 10c. To OSWEGO—Schr [illegible] with wheat, at 16c. To [illegible]—Schr [illegible], with corn at 9c, and oats at 8c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,123 brls; shipped 3,008 brls. Market dull and heavy, but without quotable change. [illegible]

CORN MEAL—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 28,182 bu; shipped 69,825 bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 19,850 bu; shipped, 120 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 96,340 bu; shipped 135,775 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 2,130 bu; shipped, 16,275 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 2,016 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BEANS—In good supply. Sales to-day [illegible]

[illegible] BAGGING—[illegible]

Flour Sacks, [illegible]

Wool-sacks, heavy [illegible]

COFFEE—In fair supply, with a limited demand. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—In good supply and moderately active at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—In moderate supply, with light stocks on hand. The market rules firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CIDER—In fair demand and good supply, [illegible]

EGGS—In small supply, and fair demand at [illegible]

FISH—WHITE FISH—The recent Government purchases having materially reduced the stocks on hand, [illegible]

[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—In large supply, and [illegible]

[illegible]

QUINCES—In good supply, with a fair demand. Market easy at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Market for FOREIGN FRUITS quiet and unchanged. APPLES are in fair supply and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

GAME—Market in moderate supply with a fair demand at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

HAY—Receipts continue liberal and in excess of the demand. Market easy but without any quotable change. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—Received 30,020 lbs; shipped 105,310 lbs. In fair supply with a more active demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 555 brls; shipped 818 brls. Market very dull and [illegible] lower. [illegible]

IRON AND NAILS—At the monthly meeting of Iron manufacturers in Pittsburg, held yesterday, it was unanimously decided to maintain present [illegible]

[illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active, and in good supply. Prices tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market rather quiet, and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—In good supply, and fair demand. Market easy but without quotable change. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—In small supply. Market quiet and firm at present quotations. Other descriptions in moderate demand and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—Market very active and in limited supply. Upon previous quotations we note a further advance of 2c ℔ gal. [illegible]

POULTRY—In fair supply with a good demand. [illegible]

POTATOES—Choice potatoes are in fair supply, with an active demand. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market steady and quiet. Sales [illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and nominal at [illegible]. FLAX SEED—In fair demand and steady [illegible]

SALT—Received, 1,000 brls; shipped, 1,306 brls. Market quiet. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—The market to-day has been rather quiet. [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In limited demand, with a fair supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TEA—There has been no further change in the market. [illegible]

TALLOW—Received 2,230 lbs. Market [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—In fair supply, [illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and growing gray and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try to find something that would restore her hair to its original color; and, by dint of study and persevering experimenting, she succeeded in finding [illegible] she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also [illegible] and give it the natural moisture [illegible] should have. This was even more than [illegible] hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually [illegible] to commence making it for sale, by the [illegible] persons of her acquaintance and others [illegible] acquaintances had informed of the [illegible] change in her hair, calling at her residence [illegible] the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or [illegible] Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color, by acting directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if falling, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writing, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair [illegible] thickened upon my head, and put on a very youthful appearance. The same is true of my daughter, whose hair had become thin and [illegible] we thought she would be bald [illegible] thickened up and [illegible] appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions. Now my hair is restored to its natural color, and ceased to fall.

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD NOR GRAY; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a glossy appearance, and retains it in any desired position."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has been used by my wife. We consider it the best preparations we have ever [illegible]—IN WHICH DECLARATION MANY FRIENDS [illegible]"

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN [illegible] a letter from a lady, stating that of the numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and [illegible] her hair, which was quite gray, was restored to its youthful color, and now her hair [illegible]

No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, No. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

[illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making subscriptions subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Special Notices.

IODINE.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

[illegible] acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. [illegible] the use of this remedy [illegible] to recommend it to the public [illegible] Chronic Diseases [illegible] Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, &c.

[illegible]

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address. [illegible]

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and [illegible], 144 Lake st., Chicago.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye, 50 CENTS A BOX.

Is the [illegible] than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to [illegible]. This article has been thoroughly tested by the CHEMISTS of New York, and Prof. Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now find defence to the temptation. Dr. Hand's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canada. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes.

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of [illegible]. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years [illegible].

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of [illegible]

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. James

[illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1839, now permanently located at 80 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] Chronic, Mercurial [illegible] Sexual Diseases, [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] 92 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ROOM No. 14 GARRETT BLOCK, STATE ST., CHICAGO, Ill., October 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the [illegible] of October, 1864, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz:

[illegible] kiln dried Corn Meal, in strong barrels, [illegible] lined.

[illegible] Pickled Cabbage and Onions.

[illegible] Potatoes.

[illegible] bushels Onions, in good barrels, samples to be put up in strong, tight barrels, samples of which [illegible]

Articles to be delivered, free of drayage, at the Commissary Depot, or such other place in Chicago as may be designated.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Any or all of the bids may be rejected.

[illegible] can be obtained on application at this office.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

1,000 MULES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Indianapolis, Indiana, Oct. 14th, 1864.

One hundred and seventy ($170) dollars each will be paid for all Mules that pass inspection at the Government [illegible] in this city, for the following specifications, viz:

[illegible] Mules must not be less than 14 hands high, [illegible]

Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for 10 mules or more.

By order of Col. James A. Ekin, Chief 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

G. HAY, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Robarks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Delicate ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Wherever tried before once used will remove indigestion and all Liver Diseases.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, proprietor of Roback's Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity.

54, 56, 58 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 28 South Water street, Chicago.

G. E. BRAINERD, [illegible], D. G. BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Bituminous [illegible] of Pennsylvania, also [illegible] Lehigh, [illegible] at LOWEST MARKET prices, [illegible], Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals. [illegible], No. [illegible] Market street, [illegible] South Clark street north of the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible]. Post Office Box [illegible].

ROBERT LAW.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

[illegible]

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

E. F. [illegible], General Ticket Agent.

Business Cards.

GREGG & HUGHES

Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers, No. [illegible] LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Financial.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

Dr. Kendall's Specific.

Business Cards.

Proposals.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. "PURCHASE & DISBURSING AGENT."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.

MARTIN & BROS.

CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Notice of Dividends.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

For Children's Eruptions.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

Skillcorn.

Skillcorn.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

RAIFERD, IVES & CO.

Greenbacks are Good

Dr. Rosack's Stomach Bitters

Dobsack's are Better.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

ROSACK'S SITTERS.

Notice of Dissolution.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

BURGESS GOOD COMPANY.

MULES WANTED.

REMOVAL.

HARRUM BRO'S.

REMOVAL.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

Premium Certificates.

Coal Notices.

ROGERS & CO.,

Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,

Lehigh, Rhoadsville, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

DROVERS NOTICE.

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

RATES OF YARDAGE

For Cattle and Horses, - - 25c

For Hogs and Sheep, - - - 5c

HAY AND PEAS FOR SALE.

MULES WANTED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

WRIGHT'S SOAVENIRS.—Cards

TWO LADIES FROM MASSA-

NIGHT SOAVENIRS.—Cards

LORD & SMITH

83 Lake St., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON

For Member of Congress,

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

For Circuit Attorney,

WILLIAM BROSS.

For Circuit Judge,

SAMUEL H. TREAT.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Representative in the Legislature,

SAMUEL W. MOULTON.

For Sheriff,

RICHARD BROWN.

For Coroner,

DR. WILLIAM H. KIRBY.

COE'S DISPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT PAIN

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

THIS EVENING.

Grand Torch-Light Procession.

BRYAN, METROPOLITAN, AND TURNER HALLS OPEN.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Lyman Tremain, General Carl Schurz, and other Distinguished Speakers.

The Hutchinson family is engaged for the occasion, and will sing that soul stirring song, among others, for whose patriotic sentiments McClellan expelled them from the Army of the Pot-O-Mac.

Hon. John Wentworth, candidate for Congress, and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District Attorney, are invited to be present. They will undoubtedly attend and address the meeting.

This (Thursday) evening will be the first grand period of the campaign. The whole city and county will participate. The ladies are invited to take part in the proceedings, and will aid by their presence in thousands. Soldiers now in the city will also be there. The occasion will be one of great interest. Let everybody be out to see.

At nightfall all the Wide Awake organizations in the city will assemble, and form a grand torch light procession with music and banners. They will parade the city, visiting the halls where meetings will be held.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will speak in Metropolitan Hall. He has made a gallant fight at home: he is coming here to aid us. Let the reception be such an one as the orator and the cause deserve. The galleries will be reserved for the ladies and gentlemen attending them. Soldiers are requested to take seats on the platform.

Bryan Hall will be open. Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, one of the most popular and eloquent orators of the day, will speak. Other good speakers will also be there to add their loyal utterances to those of the gifted Tremain. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. The soldiers will take their places on the platform. All are invited.

Major General Carl Schurz, the gallant and gifted German orator, will speak in Turner Hall on the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue. Our German citizens will turn out *en masse* to listen to this able advocate of the Union cause.

Let no one stay at home. Let every Union man in the city make it his duty to attend one or the other of these meetings. There is room for all in the ample accommodations provided. Let the demonstrations be such as will strike terror in the hearts and unnerve the arms of the Copperhead traitors, who, on the 8th of November, will strike their hardest blow at our country's liberties, aye even at her existence.

To other than Union men we say "come." Listen for once to the plain wholesome truth, unvarnished by Copperhead pratings about that constitutional freedom which they strove to destroy. Listen to the words of those who will speak for the Union. Then go home and reflect on what you have heard. On your vote rests a terrible responsibility.

Let the ladies come. We want their welcome presence, their cheering smile. Their comfort will be provided for. Noble woman has taken an angelic part in the strife. She can yet do much to cheer the Union army at home in its onward march to victory, as she has already done for the army in the field.

Soldiers, be there. You and we are on the same side; we both contend for the RIGHT, for Union, for Liberty. Come and see, and hear for yourselves; that you may know how you are sustained at home. You are ever welcome.

Let all come; let there be none absent. Let us come together, and get ready for the fight. The time is short; less than two weeks now till election. Come, and let us prove beforehand, that we can and will roll up an overwhelming majority a week from next Tuesday.

The Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes will meet at the Washington Skating Park, at half-past six o'clock, sharp, and the Pioneer Wide-Awakes at Lincoln Hall, at 6.45, sharp. Both, with the North Side Wide-Awakes, will form in torch-light procession, and with bands playing, and banners flying, will visit the Halls where meetings will be held.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—The North Side Wide Awake Clubs will meet to-night at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Thirteenth Ward Rendezvous, on the corner of Larrabee street and North Avenue, and will march thence to the residence of Mr. E. Juessen, where Gen. Schurz is staying. The procession will then escort the General along Clybourne avenue, Division street, Wells, Kinzie and Clark, to Turner Hall, where General Schurz will speak.

The Sixteenth Ward Wide Awakes will meet at their hall in Uhlich's Block at 7 o'clock, *sharp*, to join the procession.

NINTH WARD WIDE AWAKES.—Any man who has in his possession a torch, cap or cape belonging to the Wide Awakes, will please carry the same to the Washington Skating Park before six o'clock this evening, and be there himself at 6¼ o'clock, ready to use them. There will be a grand torchlight procession to-night, and it is hoped that the Ninth Warders will feel a pride in making a good display. Let none plead he can't come.

ELEVENTH WARD ATTENTION.—At a meeting held at Aurora Hall, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Wide Awake Club, Mr. Peter Page represented the Lincoln and Oglesby Club and pledged $100 for the purpose of securing lamps, &c., and a committee was instructed to purchase 100 lamps for this evening, so that they can turn out in the procession. It is hoped that all those who have already joined, and also those who wish to join, will be present at half-past 6 o'clock *sharp*, at No. 113 Milwaukee avenue.

Rally, boys, and let us have as large a turn out as possible.

PIONEER WIDE AWAKES.—All members of this club are ordered to be at their Hall, corner Lake and Franklin streets, for Parade this evening at 6¾, precisely.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.

ATTENTION CANDIDATES.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the candidates of the West Division, this Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, promptly, at Justice Sturtevant's office, corner of Canal and West Randolph streets, for the purpose of effecting an organization in the West Division.

A. B. COOK, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Programme of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club for the Remainder of the Campaign.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

There will be a grand torchlight procession of all the Wide Awake organizations in the city, accompanied by music and banners. Leave Lincoln Hall at 7 o'clock sharp. March past Metropolitan and Bryan Halls, and such other parts of the city as may be agreed upon. Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, one of the most popular and eloquent orators of the day, will speak at Bryan Hall at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The Wide Awake procession will visit Bryan Hall, and also Metropolitan Hall, where Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to speak.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

There will be a grand city and county Union mass meeting and celebration of our political and military victories, to which distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Public Square. Speaking from four stands or two, as may be thought best.

Cook County and other neighboring counties are invited to participate.

In the evening a grand torchlight procession of Wide Awakes and others, in which all the workingmen's and other patriotic organizations of the city and county are invited to take part. Speaking in the evening at Bryan Hall, with singing and music.

The State Central Committee, and all clubs and other patriotic organizations of the city and county, and the citizens of Chicago and Cook county, are respectfully invited to co-operate and participate.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.

all Union Leagues, all Wide Awakes and all political and patriotic organizations, of whatever name and nature, as well as our citizens generally that have at heart the success of free principles and the re-establishment of our Government upon the foundation of eternal justice, are invited to join in a grand torchlight procession, and march with music and banners through the principal streets of the city.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Report at the polls at their opening in the morning, acting under direction of the Special Campaign Committee appointed by the candidates.

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

Mass Meeting at Bryan Hall Thursday Evening.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, late Attorney General of that State, formerly a leader of the Democracy and now one of the most powerful supporters of the Administration and the Baltimore platform, will address the people at Bryan Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The great questions of the day will be discussed with rare eloquence and power.

Let the people from all parts of the city and the neighboring towns come to hear.

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

Fifteenth Ward Meetings.

A Fifteenth Ward meeting will be held on Saturday evening next, at the house of F. Gund, Green Bay street, near Hickory.

A Fifteenth Ward meeting on Tuesday evening, November 1st at No. 261 North Clark street.

And on Friday evening, November 4th, at Mr. Jake Rader's house, corner of Larrabee street and Chicago avenue.

THE SECOND ORGAN OF THE BANKS.—The recent attack of the Chicago *Times*, on one of our most stable city banks, is only an index of the spirit of mischief which ever animates it. The sheet is rebel, [illegible] government, country, all, [illegible] [illegible] the O. A. K., [illegible] [illegible] ...

"Better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven."

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Commencement Exercises—Address Before the Philological Society by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

The Eighth Annual Commencement Exercises of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, took place on Tuesday morning last. A large number of visitors were present, including a number of members of the M. E. Conference.

Dr. Raymond, Professor of Systematic Theology, conducted the examinations in Logic, Evidences of Christianity, and Revealed Theology—occupying the forenoon. In the afternoon, Dr. Bannister, Professor of Exegetical Theology, examined the classes in his department. Wednesday forenoon was occupied by Dr. Kidder, Professor of Practical Theology, in examination of the classes in Church Discipline, Ecclesiastical History, &c.

On Tuesday evening, a lecture was delivered by Rev. J. H. Vincent, of Trinity (M. E.) Church, before the Philological Society, on "The Habit of Thinking—Its Helps and Hindrances."

We give the following brief abstract of his interesting and able address:

Carlyle puts into the records of Teufelsdrockh the following statement: "Truly a thinking man is the worst enemy the Prince of Darkness can have; every time such a one announces himself I doubt not there runs a shudder through the nether empire, and new emissaries are trained with tactics to, if possible, entrap him, and hoodwink, and handcuff him."

We assert that a thinker, whether true or false, is the devil's foe. He gives truth a chance to measure arms with falsity. Error dreads and truth desires agitation, because agitation compels collision. Active heresy gives truth opportunity. The shock of Sumter's fall startled, but it strengthened the nation. A thinker, even if he embraces error, is likely to compass his subject, and at last accept the truth; or if led by blind passion he should die, he remains not only a wreck but also a *beacon* in his ruins; or, perchance, he crosses the desert and comes into the Canaan of truth. Some good will come of his activity.

If a thinker of error, then, by his activity becomes a minister of good, how formidable to evil must be the laborious, truthful thinker.

How is it among ourselves in this country? Do we occasion the nether empire much anxiety from any popular tendency we have toward the habit of thinking? The land suffers a perennial inundation of books, tracts, magazines, papers, reviews and novelettes. The Nile allows Egypt seven months a year, at least, for the process of plowing, planting and reaping. Its waters have a receding flow once a year, and the land is enriched by its inundations. But our literary freshet is perpetually rising. The Nile comes down through the beautiful valley of Egypt in one grand stream, into which no tributaries pour, and its waters are always sweet and pure. But our Nile receives a thousand tributaries—from all quarters—from marshes and salt-lakes—from sulphur springs and city sewers, as well as from pure fountains and dewy skies. God has promised that not again with a flood will he destroy the earth; but surely He will not be grieved if we build us some sort of an ark. In our schools, though some of them are equal in many respects to any in Europe, there is too much of the *cramming* process, not enough of leading scholars to rely upon themselves. Our educators, in their anxiety to make acquisition easy to the student, too often forget that *strength* is wrung from toil. This cramming process is continued too much in our higher schools. As a result a majority who graduate do so at the *expense* of mental vigor. There is more glitter than vigor secured.

A reform is needed. It must begin in our pubschools and seminaries. Young men by forced marches reach the college door only to pass through without being the thinkers they ought. The true object of education is to develop the man; it thus determines what he is fit *for*, and puts him in position to do good. This object will be attained and the evils we have mentioned corrected by placing more emphasis upon habits of close, independent, indefatigable thinking.

The lecturer then proceeded to define more particularly what he meant by thinking. Thinking is not reading or memorizing. By these we acquire. But thinking is the reaction of the mind upon its knowledge. Reading gives light to the mind; memory seizes and uses it; thinking analyzes and uses it. Men differ in the *degree of power* they possess, yet all have this power. The exercises of the mind in thought are almost inexplicable. We can only accept the fact, and act in accordance with known power.

The speaker then named some hindrances to the formation of a habit of thinking. First: "Those which arise from physical infirmities." Students study too hard the relations between soul and body. Carelessness with regard to health, prevents mental activity. Normal intellectual activity requires always resoluteness; but physical indulgence induces weakness of will. Weaken the will at one point and you weaken it at all. Slacken the rope and cords of your tent at the north and you slacken them all around. Truth cannot be to a diseased man all that it would be were he in health. The body is our diving-bell. It is a dead weight by which we are kept down. We must guard carefully its tubes—water-proof coatings—closely shut windows. If these remain sound we may make thorough exploration, and rise after a sufficiently long submersion to use our acquisitions up yonder, where we belong. Many men have risen to eminence in spite of physical weakness, yet a majority of our great men have well developed physiques.

Second: The excessive amount of work we undertake, rendered doubly demoralizing by the want of system in our work. Man is appointed to labor. Labor brings honor. Ours especially is a nation of activity. But our great evil is that every man has double the work which he can do. Our young men by premature entrance into active life, without a full preparation, by thousands become weak men, or dead men in half a lifetime. As the General keeps perfect the organization, and morale of his army, to prevent disaster in the conflict, so must we husband our strength, put it to work in the right trim and way, discriminating between what is to be done, and that which is to be left undone. No class of men are required to do a greater amount or variety of work than ministers, and hence in no occupation is there a greater demand for concentration and continuity of thought. And some are so liable to fall into temptation. He must not be influenced by outside diversions. A praiseworthy old person was he, who, every morning hung upon the outside of his study door, a placard which read thus: "Gunpowder and poison! Don't touch this door knob"!!

Third. Another hindrance to the habit of thinking, especially among those who follow manual labor, (and I am sorry to believe among ministers who become reconciled to what are called plain country circuit appointments,) is the impression that if men do not possess the highest intellectual gifts, or if they follow labor for the proper accomplishment of which intellectual culture is not indispensable; therefore they do not need to think closely, nor acquire extensive learning. The speaker exposed this fallacy.

Fourth, Irresolution. Men may see and feel the demands for thinking. They may desire to possess this power, yet lack the will that will make them its possessors. Student, when you meet a subject that is hard, don't be discouraged but stand army to your piece. Think, think, blush at the puerility of your thoughts—but keep thinking, and thought will tear down the barrier. Bring the subject before you again and again; let your mind force itself into position; grasp, search, concentrating all the mental powers, bring the intellectual rays into a focus, and burning the subject open, blackening the door, charring it, consuming it, and at last you will secure the treasury it had beforehand, and hidden from you.

In conclusion, the speaker referred with telling effect to the age in which we live and its demands upon young men for noble, Christian, and well developed characters.

To-day at 10½ a. m. the annual sermon will be preached by Dr. Raymond. At 3 p. m. will be held the exercises of the Graduating Class, and at 7½ p. m. Rev. Mr. Triggs will deliver an address before the Alumni.

THE TONAWANDA.

Investigation Yesterday—Causes of the Explosion.

An investigation into the cause of the late explosion on the propeller "Tonawanda" was commenced yesterday, at the office of United States Commissioner Hoyne, before the Board of Steamboat Commissioners. From the evidence adduced, it is believed that previous to the accident a large quantity of fuel was added to the fires of the starboard boiler—the one which exploded—causing the water to rapidly to evaporate and pass over to the other boiler, which would be possible by a slight disarrangement in the valve of the connecting pipe. This would necessarily leave the one boiler with very low water, which would allow the plates to become heated, rendering them liable to burst at any diminution of temperature or pressure. The investigation will be [illegible]ued to-day, with the examination of the fire[illegible] of the exploded boiler, when the only point [illegible] learned will be whether or no he "fired up" [illegible] boiler just previous to the accident. This wi[illegible] was injured by the explosion, and now lies in [illegible] Marine Hospital. The following is the evidence adduced yesterday:

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN CAYTAN.

Am master of the Propeller Tonawanda. I was licensed in Buffalo, N. Y. I took charge of the Tonawanda the 12th of September, 1864. I obtained my license the same day that I took charge of the propeller. The vessel has not been inspected since I took charge of her. That morning (24th of October) we had taken on at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Transfer House, 400 barrels of flour, and 100 barrels of highwines, and then we took at the Chicago Dock Co., where we arrived about 11 o'clock, 400 brls. of flour and 500 brls. of highwines. Left the dock at half past 4, proceeding down the river, having a tug ahead—when, in passing through Van Buren street bridge, the starboard boiler exploded; the vessel immediately sunk, where she now lies, between the abutments of the bridge.

The Tonawanda was 322 tons burnden, and at the time of the explosion she was two-thirds loaded. She was sufficiently loaded to be on even keel by the stern, probably 11 feet 3 inches aft, and about 9 feet forward. We were allowed to carry, by law, sixty pound of steam, and usually carried the full pressure. I do not know what steam we had at the explosion. The man on watch in the engine-room at the time was Joseph C. Ryder, 2d engineer. He was a regularly licensed engineer, and came on board the boat the day I took charge of her. I have ever found him to be a careful engineer, and never knew him to carry more steam than he should legally do. So far as I know, the boilers were in good condition; I never had any trouble with them. I did not hear that the water in them was low at the time we were coming down the river. I believe that just before entering the bridge, I rang the bell for the engines to reverse, and I think a few backward revolutions were made.

TESTIMONY OF THE FIRST MATE.

John Shipboy sworn and testified. Was licensed as First Mate in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 18th of September, 1864, and entered upon my duties the 20th of the same month. Previous to the explosion I was standing on the forecastle deck, and was not near the boiler or engine. I perfectly concur with the statement of the Captain regarding the loading of the boat. I do not know how much steam we were carrying at the time, but have often seen the steam guage and never knew it to indicate more than 60 lbs. I never heard any complaints of the pumps not supplying sufficient water, nor knew the water to be low at any time. The engine had been stopped a minute or two previous to the accident. Just before the stopped I believe the engines were backing; coming down the river the engines were going forward slowly. I believe Ryder, the second engineer, who was on watch at the time, to be a careful man, and never knew him to have any trouble with his engine.

EVIDENCE OF THE FIRST ENGINEER.

Louis Richelson, sworn—Am First Engineer of the propeller Tonawanda. I was licensed at Buffalo on the 12th of April. I took charge of the engines in March, 1864. I partly fitted out the engines and boilers. I am a boiler maker by trade, and have been an engineer since 1858. The boilers were repaired last spring before I went on board, and when I took them in charge they were in pretty good order. The boilers were return flue ones, commonly called Marine Boilers, and were at all times sufficiently braced. We usually carried nine or ten inches of water over the crown sheet of the boiler. There was no danger that when the vessel was loaded at the stern this crown sheet would be laid dry, for the boilers were so arranged that they were about level when the boat was loaded at the stern. With the exception of a little caulking to the shell, there have been no repairs done to the boilers since spring. The boilers were connected for the supply of water by separate pipes, with valves and cocks to supply either or both. On the day of the accident we were supplying both boilers from the same pumps. There would be no probability of this water being lower in one boiler than in the other, and the water was stopped from running from one to the other by a check valve. This valve might be prevented from closing by a slip of wood, etc., when, with a heavy fire under the starboard boiler, the water would be driven into the port boiler. This might have happened on the boat at the time of the explosion. The two boilers were connected by a steam pipe ten inches in the clear. I believe this pipe did not connect directly from one drum to the other; there were two separate pipes, with a throttle valve leading into a steam drum or cross pipe, which connected the boilers together; these throttle valves were so arranged that we could use one or both of them; the size of the valves in each were about eight inches in diameter. The steam guage was connected three or four feet from the cross pipe in the main steam pipe. We had no means to ascertain whether the steam in one boiler was at a greater pressure than the other. Occasionally I noticed the water to be lower in one boiler than in the other, and I always regulated it with the feed. I never observed any variation in the guage when we had a large fire under one boiler than the other, or the stock valve held it tight. We also had a glass water guage to each boiler, the gauge cock two inches and a half above the crown sheet, and the other cock was two and a half inches higher. On the day of the accident we were using the pump attached to the main engine, and also a smaller "pony pump." Just previous to the accident I did not pay any particular attention to the water. I was on the upper deck and observed it was working water through the exhaust pipe while backing, and went to tell the 2d engineer of the fact when I found the engines were stopped. I then returned and started for the gangway, when the explosion occurred. We had one safety valve on each boiler; each valve was four inches in diameter. I heard the valves "blow off" during the morning. I believed from the general appearance of the boiler that the first part to give way was the main shell. Regarding the cause of the accident, I believe that the water being foaming, the water got low, and when the engine stopped the made steam very quickly from the heated plates. I also think there must have been at the time a greater pressure of steam than the legal one of 60 lbs. I do not believe that the explosion could have taken place from any other cause than lowness of water.

CONRAD'S BANK.

Our Remarks—Directed Against the Wolf, not the Flock.

The strictures on J. G. Conrad's banking career which appeared in our local columns, yesterday, seem to have been misconstrued by some of our city readers. It was not the intention of the writer to reflect on the Church of which he was a member, nor to implicate it in his wild and reckless speculations. The idea sought to be conveyed was, that he drew around him the cloak of a powerful and influential denomination, widely esteemed for its piety and good works, which thereby enabled him to obtain public confidence and the use of the money of scores of citizens, who otherwise would have more carefully scrutinized his pecuniary responsibility before entrusting their deposits in his keeping. His relations to the Church—his assumed zeal and activity in its behalf, naturally acquired for him the respect and confidence of the members, and enabled him to obtain possession of considerable of their means. The prudence with which he used their money is shown in the disastrous collapse of the "institution." His creditors are the victims, and the Church is injured by the scandal that necessarily attaches to the affair from Mr. C.'s connection therewith. Our reporter had no intention to connect the Church, in a pecuniary sense, to intimate that it was a party to or cognizant of his reckless wild-cat speculations, or fraudulent drafts sold to other bankers on the eve of his assignment.

All churches have some black sheep, and some members with "good intentions" whose acts are very inconsistent with their professions. While human nature continues as at present constituted, unworthy men will take shelter within the pale of the Church, to abuse its hospitality and to promote their ungodly ends. For this the Church is not to blame. It cannot prevent dishonesty, nor exclude all hypocrites and deceivers. And yet their misdeeds injure the Church in the eyes of the world; therefore, too much care and prudence can not be exercised by each Christian denomination, to exclude wolves in sheep's clothing from the fold.

BRYAN HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

Grand Sanitary Fair—Mass Meeting.

Let all remember the meeting at Bryan Hall this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, to enter upon the inauguration of the grand Sanitary Fair. The cause is a sufficient motive. In addition, the eloquence of such men as Colfax, Tremain and Isham will bring out such a meeting of the loyal and benevolent men and women of Chicago as have never before been collected in Bryan Hall. The idea of the Fair seems to take the popular heart. All say God speed it and all are ready to help with a will. Come early, as seats will be scarce for the Fair must and will start off with enthusiasm and determination, such as the Northwest alone understands.

Washingtonian Home Fair and Festival.

Judging from the spirit manifested by the committees having in charge the approaching Fair and Festival of the Washingtonian Home, the affair will prove a success, and we trust a large sum will be realized for this noble charity. At the meeting of the different committees on Tuesday evening it was resolved to provide a dinner for the public at lower Bryan Hall, on Wednesday next, in addition to the supper and Fair in the evening; and committees were appointed to solicit provisions for this purpose and articles for sale at the fancy tables. A committee was also appointed to procure the necessary ballot-boxes and tickets, in order that parties attending the dinner and Fair can have an opportunity of voting a few days before the regular election for the candidate of their choice, be he Old Abe or Little Mac; and as the ladies will have charge of this matter, it will of course be conducted in a *fair* and impartial manner. Other novel features will also be introduced, calculated to make this opening festival of the season a decided success.

The different committees are requested to report next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

GENERAL HASKELL.—Brigadier General Haskell, who has been stopping in our city on a visit to his relative, Judge Fuller, for the past two weeks left last night for the front. Being one of our western men, who have made their mark in the rebellion, we give, for the information of our readers, a slight sketch of the General and his services. He entered West Point in 1848, and in 1852 graduated in the same class with Slocum, Stanley, Sheridan, Hartsuff, McCook, and Crook. Remaining in the regular army until 1858, he resigned his commission, and returned to Elkhart, Ind., where he commenced the study of law, and after admission to the bar, practiced until the rebellion broke out. The day after the President's proclamation he enrolled himself as a private, and was elected Captain of the company. Failing to get the company into the three months' service, he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Morris. With this general he took the field in West Virginia and the day after the battle of Philippi was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Indiana. With this regiment he served in West Virginia in the summer of 1861, participating in the fight at Elkwater, where the rebel Colonel John A. Washington was killed.

In November 1861, Col. Haskell was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and took command of a brigade in Buell's army, following the various fortunes of that general from Chattanooga to Louisville. In April 1862, Col. Haskell received the "single star," and accompanied General Rosecrans through his campaign in Middle Tennessee. At the battle of Stone River, General Haskell took command of General Wood's division, after he had been wounded, and aided materially in winning that bloody field. We find him next in command of the 3d division of the 23d army corps, with whom he participated in the capture of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. During the siege of Knoxville he commanded one-half the troops and defenses of the place, until April last, when he was relieved by his senior General Cox. He was then assigned to the command of a brigade in Judah's division of the same corps, and started on the Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Resaca, Judah was relieved, and Gen. Haskell assigned to the command of the division, to which two other brigades were afterward added. With this division he was constantly engaged with the rebels, either on one or the other flank, until the fall of Atlanta.

THE BANSHEE TAMER.—The people well enough understand the animus which has all along prompted the McComas sample of Virginia aristocracy in its action among the men who so misguidedly attended his harangues to the so-called Trades Assembly. Night before last he came out all standing for his former master, McCormick, advising everybody to vote for him, especially working men, if they wanted to get good pay for their labor. Excellent advice—Why, everybody knows that this very McCormick is the man above all others to cut down the wages of working men; he has reduced the thing to a perfect system. His plan is to let contracts for work in winter, when men are willing to work for almost nothing, and to give no contract unless it be large enough to last the poor dupe till winter comes round again, when he will repeat the dose. This is his method of giving out "piece work," a method by which he keeps his hands working all summer at winter prices. It is believed that he bought the services of the Banshee tamer in this way, the contract expiring two days after election. He produced a suit of sober gray last week, so as to look as much like a tradesman as possible.

THE O. A. K. IN CHICAGO.—The Invincible Club in Chicago has long been understood to be a tail to the great Copperhead kite of McClellan, Pendleton & Co., but it is not generally known that like the Order of the Golden Circle, it has recently been reorganized, and is now a genuine lodge of the O. A. K. Order, having been formally accepted and installed at the semi-weekly meeting of two weeks ago to-night. The Invincible Club of Chicago makes its praise about holding open sessions. It does so in one sense? but there is an "inner circle," like that which Bishop Duggan ascribes to the Fenian Brotherhood, which does not hold open sessions. The meetings are semi-weekly, held on Sunday and Thursday evenings, in Lloyd's block, the hour of convening being eleven o'clock at night, a time when all decent people are in bed. They meet there, and in midnight session concoct their treasonable schemes against the Government, while the outside world is hushed into contentment by the previous open meeting in Wet-Whisky Hall. Dan. Cameron, Barney Caulfield, Storey, and C. H. J. Miller are understood to be at the head of the organization, with poor little Lambert Tree as outside tyler.

CONFIDENCE OPERATION.—On Monday last, John Gilimore, hailing from Albion, N. Y., was swindled out of $40 at the Michigan Southern depot, under the following circumstances: At Coldwater, Michigan, he made the acquaintance of a man calling himself James Dailmarth, who professed to be going to Chicago to get the body of his son, who he said had just died here. When he arrived at the depot he complained that his pockets had been picked and all his money taken. He then came to Mr. Gilimore and then wanted to borrow $75 until he could get funds from home, for which he would at once telegraph, offering him his note and a gold watch to retain as "collateral." Mr. Gilimore could spare but $40, which he let him have and took the watch. After getting the watch Gilimore went to a jeweler to have it apprised, when to his chagrin he was informed that it was composed of Oreide metal, and worthless. The victim at once "smelt a mice," and without further investigation found that he had been sold by a confidence swindler.

MILLER.—We almost hesitate further to dignify this Police Court ignoramus with a mention. But since he has had the promise of greatness (never to be realized) thrust upon him, it may be pardoned us if we allude to him. We would ask him or his friends, for the mention of one single qualification he possesses for the office to which his vicious aspirations tend. We know not one. Is he civil? Is he capable? Can he keep in order a set of books, not to speak of the complicated accounts of the county? Does he understand municipal law? Can he, will he, learn anything not already understood? Will he permit anybody to show or tell him a thing he does not already know? We cannot give an affirmative answer to [illegible] these questions. Then is he fit for the [illegible] Judge ye, and answer by your votes on the [illegible] of November.

HON SCHUYLER COLFAX.—Have you heard from Indiana? Colfax is here; a man who has done much towards securing the glorious result achieved two weeks since, and to be reaffirmed in less than two weeks hence. He has now come to bring the news, and to tell how we too, may secure a good rousing majority when our turn shall come to vote. Hon. John Wentworth and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District Attorney, have been invited and are expected to attend and address the meeting. Let the hall be crowded with one of these grand old fashioned audiences, whose hearts beat responsive to the orator's patriotic utterances; whose numbers fill the house to overflowing; and whose cheers make the rafters shake. The celebrated Hutchinson family has consented to remain, and entertain the audience with their patriotic songs.

MRS. MATTHISON.—This lady, a "bright, particular star" in the musical heavens of Chicago, has fallen a victim to the great "yellow fever" that has swept off myriads to the land of gold, and has determined to try the experiment, always hazardous, of exchanging old friends for new.

Her friends here, and "their name is legion," have determined that she shall end her Chicago life as she has lived it—with a song—and are perfecting arrangements to pay her the graceful and deserved tribute of a Complimentary Farewell Concert, before her departure for San Francisco.

We learn that arrangements are in progress to make the concert a great success. It will take place at Bryan Hall on the 10th of November.

UNION TICKET.

Cook County Nominations.

The following are the nominations made within the limits of Cook county on the Union ticket, embracing Congressman from the First District, State Senator, Representatives, and county town, and ward officers:

Congress—John Wentworth.
States Attorney—Charles H. Reed.
Sheriff—John A. Nelson.
Clerk County Court—William L. Church.
Coroner—Dr. Wm. Wagner.
State Senator 24th Dist.—Francis A. Eastman.
Representatives 59th District, (West)—William Jackson, N. W. Huntley, A. S. Cook.
Representatives 60th District (South)—A. H. Dolton, Edward S. Isham.
Representatives 61st District, (North)—George Strong, A. F. Stevenson.
West Chicago—Supervisors—W. W. Farwell, C. R. Chandler. Town Collector—Pleasant Armick. Assessor—Thomas Shergold. Clerk—Alvin Salisbury.
South Chicago—Supervisors—Dr. Aaron Gibbs, W. S. Gurnee. Town Collector—Frank Lumbard. Assessor—H. C. Bellard. Clerk—Theodore Frese.
North Chicago—Supervisors—Philip Apfel, Charles Drandorf. Assessor—Adolph Muller. Collector—E. G. Hooke. Clerk—Henry Jahns.
Ward Supervisors—First, Joshua C. Knickerbocker. Second, Dr. C. C. Blake. Third, C. G. Wicker. Fourth, Charles Follansbee. Eighth, W. N. Smith. Ninth, Reuben Taylor. Tenth, J. Clough Haines. Eleventh, A. B. Johnson. Twelfth, C. Duensing. Thirteenth, John Alwater. Fourteenth, Philip Steinmuller. Fifteenth, S. Shackford. Sixteenth, S. W. Thomas.

Indiana Elections.

The following letter was written to the Chicago *Times*, by Judge Gookins, in reference to the charge of illegal voting made in that sheet:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

I find in your paper this morning, in an article professing to set forth frauds in the late Indiana election, the following statement concerning myself:

"At this place (Terre Haute) there were many non-residents who voted despite challenges and oaths, the principal object being the defeat of Hon. D. W. Voorhees. Among other citizens of Illinois whose vote upon that day came to the assistance of the 'loyal' in Indiana, was Judge S. B. Gookins of Chicago, a lawyer of the firm of Gookins, Thomas & Roberts, office No. 46 Washington street, residence No. 11 Adams street. Judge Gookins is a leading member in one of the city churches, and is an elderly gentleman of the 'highest respectability' and loyalty."

I wish to deal in no epithets, but simply to say the above statement is untrue. True, I voted at Terre Haute on the day indicated. I took no oath, nor was I asked to do so, as the board well knew my status as a citizen. I have had a law office in Chicago for several years. I have no residence here never voted or offered to vote here, or claimed any right of citizenship here; but have always voted in Indiana, (when I could be there at an election); have always claimed and regarded that as my home; I am not a member of any church in this city, but have always retained my membership at home. I have no residence at No. 11 Adams street, any more than any boarder at the Tremont or Sherman house has a residence there. I have several times been asked to be a candidate for judge here, but have always declined on the ground that I was not eligible. This is known to several of my professional brethren here.

S. B. GOOKINS

I wish to add to the above, not for the satisfaction of enemies, but friends, that there are many members of firms, both commercial and professional, who though being here themselves, and having their business here, yet retain their homes and citizenship in other States. One member of a law firm, whose personal honor or political opinions the *Times* would be the last to assail, had his home for several years in Kentucky. Judge Douglas, it is well known, had his house and domestic establishment in Washington City for many years, not only while Congress was in session, but during its vacation, (so that he was in no sense absent from the State on public business,) having no residence here but in hotels; yet he voted and was voted for in Illinois. Mr. Benton was much less in Missouri, during the latter years of his life than I in Indiana, yet he did not lose his citizenship. I find, too, in a late Chicago Directory, the following: "McCormick, Cyrus H., mowers and reapers, n. Water e. of Rush street bridge," and "McCormick, (C. H. McCormick & Co.,) h. Washington, D. C." Did the present "Democratic" candidate for Congress lose his Illinois citizenship?

Domicil is, generally, a question of intention with the party. He cannot have two, as, for instance, a residence in one place for voting, and in another for (not) fighting. (The *Times* might profitably make a note of this.) Finally, by reference to the Revised Statutes of Indiana, title Elections, vol. 1, p. 310, note 1, there will be found an exposition of the principle upon which I acted, by a court and a compiler sufficiently "Democratic" to satisfy even the Chicago *Times*, or its correspondent.

If the clamor about fraudulent voting in Indiana in the *Times* of the 25th, has no better foundation than the above, it will be very harmless.

S. B. GOOKINS.

DIED.—James Durfee, the young man whose assault and robbery on Canal street near Madison, was noticed in the TRIBUNE a few days since, died yesterday at the Mercey Hospital, whither he was conveyed from the Second Precinct Police Station. He never rallied from the time of his admission, though his skull was trephined, and other efforts made to save him. The deceased is from New York, but nothing further is known concerning him. Parties who may hope to be able to identify him, should attend the inquest to be held to-day.

We cannot understand how a police officer could be so unobservant, as the one who picked up Durfee in an almost senseless condition, conveyed him to a cell, and allowed him to lie there bleeding and wounded till morning. Somebody is to blame. It is not improbable that this man's life might have been saved had his injuries been attended to in time.

A CATTLE-THIEF BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—A few days ago, Mr. David Nichols and some of his neighbors, in Bureau county, missed a number of cattle from their herds on the prairie. J. A. Bradshaw, the herdsman, was questioned, and stated they must have strayed away. A few days afterwards he left, arousing suspicions in the minds of Mr. Nichols and his neighbors, that he knew more about the missing cattle than he chose to tell. It was soon ascertained that he had gone off with some cattle, and Mr. Nichols traced him to De Kalb county, *en route* for this city. Mr. Nichols put the matter in the hands of the police, and Detective Miller arrested the man yesterday morning at Sherman's stock yards. He had been in town about an hour and a half. Mr. Nichols identified his cattle among the lot brought in by the prisoner.

GARLAND.—The Copperheads of the Fifty-first District propose to run a team for Representatives in the General Assembly such as could not well be equaled for its absurdity. The redoubtable Cameron is well mated with John C. Garland, whose former Know-Nothing ravings must be peculiarly acceptable to the naturalized Colonel. According to the Garland theory, Cameron is "out of his sphere" in running at all. Strange inconsistency, John, but it only exemplifies the old proverb that "Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows."

LARCENY.—James Miller was charged in the Police Court yesterday with the larceny of a coat from John Sullivan, a laborer in the stables of the City Railway Company. Miller is an old vagrant, and has frequently been complained of for similar offenses, but has usually succeeded in escaping the punishment due to his transgressions. He failed, however, yesterday, the theft being clearly proven. He was fined $25 and costs, and in default of payment, sent to the Bridewell for fifty-three days.

DISORDERLY.—James Ganson, a drayman, was fined $20 in the Police Court yesterday, and held under bonds of $300 to keep the peace towards all and singular the people of Chicago, but more especially towards a married lady who has been pestered with the attentions during the absence of her husband in the army.

ACCIDENT.—A lady passing up Clark street yesterday, stepped into an open vault opposite the clothing store of R. Omsaldt, and was so severely injured that it was necessary to convey her to her home, in a hack. Accidents of this nature are not unfrequent. Openings in the sidewalk should never be left exposed, even for an instant.

BARAGWANATH.—The Copperheads of the Sixteenth District have set up a genuine man of straw to take the votes of the party. Like nearly all the other candidates, Baragwanath is such a negative character that no one knows anything about him, except that he makes boilers, and is ignorant of everything else. Heaven deliver us from the infliction of such a piece of imposition, this log of wood would prove. He knows no more of the requirements of a legislator, than a pig does of boiler making.

HELD TO BAIL.—John P. Johns, a bar-tender at a saloon on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, recently robbed his employer of $50 and decamped. He was followed and captured. He was yesterday examined in the Police Court and held in the sum of $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

BETTER FOR POLO.—The fair at Polo to which we referred in our yesterday morning's issue, realized $1,700. $500 was sent to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions each, and $700 retained by their home Aid Society for the benefit of soldiers and their families.

We also learn from the Treasurer of the Christian Commission that at the Ogle County Fair $3,000 was raised for the above two Commissions, $1,507 of which amount has been received by him. Good for Polo and Ogle county. What county will beat her?

PHILHARMONIC.—The first concert of the season, by the Philharmonic Society, will be given in Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next. The Overture to Mendelssohn's "Athalia" will be the closing piece. The members of the Society are straining every nerve to perfect the arrangements for the concert, so that everything may go off smoothly. We hear that the tickets are nearly all sold.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man aged about 30, name unknown, was knocked down by a railroad train, on the lake shore, near Eighteenth street, on Tuesday night last. The wheels passed over his leg, just above the ankle. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital, where amputation of the limb was performed yesterday by Dr. Andrews.

POCKET PICKING.—Yesterday morning a gentleman named Watkins, from Jackson, Mich., while promenading through some of our principal streets, had his pocket picked of a portmonnaie containing $55 in currency, which the victimized rustic intended to have spent in a few days sight seeing in "ye" city of Chicago.

BRIDGE RUN INTO.—The schooner "Hampton," from the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, loaded with lumber, on Tuesday night, ran into the west approach to Lake street bridge, breaking her bowsprit and injuring her headgear to the extent of about $150.

CAUGHT IN A BRIDGE.—A man named Samuel Pumphrey, a laborer in Wallins & Gray's lumber yard, was caught in Lake street bridge yesterday, and had his right foot badly jammed. Too much care cannot be exercised in going on and off the bridges when on the swing.

TRAIN VOTE.—A vote was taken on the outward bound train on the Dixon Air Line Railroad last Monday evening, with the following result: Lincoln, 129; McClellan, 22. Every one a voter.

NEW MEDICAL DIRECTOR.—Surgeon L. H. Holden, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at this Post, and ordered to report for duty at Annapolis, Md. Surgeon J. W. Z. Blaney will succeed him.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Attention company C! You will report at Camp Fry this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock to sign muster out and pay rolls. By order of

CAPT. M. A. THAYER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Examination of Female Teachers.—There will be an examination of female teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 La Salle street, on Saturday, October 29th, commencing at 9 a. m.

For Destitute Children.—The Fair for the benefit of the destitute children of the Illinois Street Mission Sunday School will be held at the chapel, on Illinois street, between Wells and La Salle, on this and to-morrow evenings. All who contribute will please send articles and refreshments to the building as early as possible, where a committee will be in waiting to receive them.

Meetings at Wheeling and [illegible].—The meeting called for to-day has been postponed on account of the weather.

Union Meeting at Lemont.

The meeting at Lemont called for Friday has been postponed, in order to allow the people to attend the meeting at Joliet on that day.

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

The series is complete, and the forms are according in every respect to the instructions from the Pension Office. All the forms pertaining to an application are printed upon one sheet, embracing the Declaration of the Applicant, the Affidavits of Witnesses, the Certificate of the Magistrate, Power of Attorney, Clerk's Certificate, &c., &c., with ample blank spaces.

Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application for Prize Money.
Application of Widow or Mother for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
Guardian's Declaration of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Vouchers.
Discharges.
Clothing Receipt Rolls.
Enlistment Papers.
Abstract of Disbursements.
Commutation of Rations for Exchanged Prisoners of War.
Descriptive Rolls.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Father's Application for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Tri-Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Commutation of Fuel and Quarters.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Bounty Money and Arrears.

We send them POST PAID, at the rate of $1.00 per quire, upon the receipt of the money.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Agents Wanted.—$15.00 per day. Send for circular. C. M. Dunn & Co., 103 Clark street. oct23-u713-7t

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct24-497 3m

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—Those wanting the best oysters should order of George Miller & Co., wholesale and retail depot, 130 Dearborn street, Chicago. P. O. Box, 412. oct25-n850-6t

For Underwear, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., go to Wilsons, 126 Dearborn st. oct25-n253-5t

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all Pulmonary complaints are cured effectually by Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by Druggists everywhere. oct25n795-3tTuTh&Sat.

We not often speak of professional men, but we know Dr. Whittier personally to be a gentleman of skill and ability in the treatment of all those diseases which he proposes to cure. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of private diseases in their varied and complicated forms, which enabled him to perfect remedies at once safe and permanent. We would advise all young men afflicted with seminal emissions, impotency, and all contemplating marriage to consult Dr. Whittier, and by so doing avoid an unhappy life. We have seen a number who were afflicted with hernia or rupture, permanently cured by Dr. Whittier. His skillful treatment is commanding the confidence of the entire West. He does not, like many other physicians, charge you for consultation. Any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. Office 164 South Clark street. oct23-u393-5t-su-tu-th

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief." HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oct26u586Tues. Thu&Sat1m

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Wednesday, October 26.

The *Independent* of to-day has the following on the dry goods market:

A better demand has at last sprung up for nearly all descriptions of goods, and prices have been much firmer, with an upward tendency from the reaction in gold. Country dealers are buying already.

The demand for prints has been large, and reduced the stock in first hands considerably. Prices are steady. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings have been in active demand with steady prices at the recent decline. Ginghams are dull. Canton flannels active. The revival of the woolen jobbing trade has been marked. Large purchases have been made of winter styles, and are now steady, under the renewed demand. The desirable kinds of fancy cassimeres are very active. The market is well supplied. Broadcloths are doing better at the concession made in prices. Cloakings are active. Beavers in good demand. A very active trade prevailed in delaines, and the stock is now much reduced. The recent large reduction in shawls has brought out a considerable demand and prices are steady, though they show no tendency to advance to old prices. Flannels are active. Army kerseys are also brisk, and doeskins are dull. In imported goods great activity prevails, and prices are higher again. Merinos and de laines, and dress goods are sold down low, while the demand continues large.

The following are the *Independent's* quotations:

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

At the dry goods auctions to-day there was but little activity manifested. In millinery, silks, ribbons and velvets there was a marked decline in prices. In woolens the advance of the past week was not sustained. In shawls, domestic and dress goods, there was a fraction off from former prices, with the exception of dress goods, which realized about the former rates. Carpets were only nominal.

Auction Sale of Coal in New York.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton coal took place to-day at the office of John H. Draper & Co., in Pine street. The sales comprised 25,000 tons, and the prices averaged a shade higher than at the last sale, when it will be recollected there was a great falling off on the price of previous sales. The following were the sales to-day:

4,000 tons grate coal	$8.55@	8.95
4,000 " steamer coal	8.80	
6,000 " lump coal	7.80@	7.87½
2,500 " egg coal	8.90@	9.10
5,000 " stove coal	9.75@	10.00
3,000 " chestnut coal	8.50@	8.55

The suspension of a large house in the coal trade is announced, but the name has not transpired.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

UP—E. C. L., Globe, Dauntless, Empire State, Algeria, Arnold.
DOWN—Poland, Fashion. Wind, S. E.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

TOBACCO—Lower on all grades—the decline on lugs being from 50@75c per 100 lbs. Offering, 90 hhds; 46 hhds rejected factory lugs at $7.75@9.40; planters' do $9.70@13.75; common shipping leaf $13.25@16.00; medium do $17.00@20.00; good and fine do at $27.25; common and medium manufacturing leaf $26.00@31; good do at $39.00@36.50. Boxes, 2.50, at $15.50.

FLOUR—Receipts 4,294 brls; market quiet with sales of superfine at $7.75: do at $8.75 delivered; extra double head lined, inspected and delivered at $9.35; double extra at $9.45; 1,470 brls do do on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat: Receipts, 297 sacks. Market lower with sales at $1.75; 326 sacks in lots at $1.85; 160 do in lots at $1.88; 1,300 do in lots at $1.90; 500 do at $1.92; 700 do at $1.96; and 3,500 do, private; at $2.05. Corn—Sales of white at $1.68; mixed $1.50; yellow at $1.60. Oats quiet; sales 1,870 sacks, in lots, at 88@89c. Barley; sales of 80 sacks at $1.75 to arrive; 92, do spring at $1.90 Rye: 50 good fall at $1.35.

WHISKY—Sales of 60 brls at $1.78.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 18,613 bu. Market active but declined ⅛@⅟c. Sales this morning 25,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.77@1.78; 1,000 bu No 2 do at $1.69. Sales on 'Change 3,000 bu No 1 spring, buyer's option next week, at $1.76@1.77; 1,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.78. Market this evening active and higher. Sales on 'Change 3,500 bu No 1 spring at $1.79; market closing quiet at the Newhall House at $1.80. Oats quiet. Sales 4,000 bu No 1 in store at 68c. Corn unchanged. Sales 2,000 bu No 1 in store at 80c. Rye steady. Sales 1,000 bu No 1 in store at $1.33; 500 bu No 2 at $1.30.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

CLEARED—Louisa, Mizoola Landing, 75,000 shingles; Resolute, Lemont; H. McKeans, Seneca, 75,387 feet lumber; Progress, La Salle; Waterloo, La Salle; D. Ross, Lemont; Advance, do; Cayuga, Lockport; Imperial, Lockport, 18,000 shingles; Constitution, Lockport, 4,213 bu wheat.

ARRIVED—H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 6,130 bu oats, 4,270 bu wheat; E. F. Gale, Lemont, 99 perch stone; Lady Franklin, do, 90 yards rubble stone; Conveyance, do, 90 yards rubble stone; C. J. Gurnee, do, 40 yards; Dimension stone; Chamahon; Kankakee, 4,000 bu oats; J. Northrup, Minooka, 4,400 bu oats; Lodi, Morris, 50,000 feet lumber; Wm. Buchanan, Joliet, 8,000 bu oats. Hope, Mazonpas, 75 tons coal; Planter, Morris, 4,000 bu corn; Kate, Lemont, 5,000 bu oats; H. E. Sheridan, Joliet, Pride, Joliet, 2,000 bu oats; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 5,000 bu oats.

LATER.

CLEARED, 8 p.m.—Oak Leaf, Joliet, 97,099 feet lumber, 20,000 lath, 2,420 pickets; Wash. Green, 87,300 feet lumber; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Conveyance, do; C. J. Gurnee, do; G. R. Gurnee, do; J. F. O'Connor, do; G. F. Gale, do. 78,861 feet lumber; Reliance, La Salle, 78,517 feet lumber; Gen. Grant, Kankakee.

ARRIVED—Prize and Paul, Ottawa, 4,600 bu corn, 21 brls brls flour, 13,887 lbs seeds, 2,130 bu oats, 37 tons coal.

New York Stock and Money Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Wednesday evening, Oct. 26.

The Commercial and Advertiser's money article says: "The corner in gold has dissolved, and parties in it are selling upon each other. The experiment of the last three days has proved that gold cannot be operated to advantage by speculation at such high rates when the enormous Long short pressure there is to make the movement, bringing down the price at one time to 211¾—6¼ below the highest price of yesterday.

"Money is easy at 7 per cent on call. The supply of accumulated funds is unusually large and the payment of the loan will produce a scarcity, the rate would probably decline."

There were four large dry goods auctions this morning. But little alacrity was manifested, and prices in most cases were lower than at former sales.

MONEY—Easy at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 109¾ for gold.

GOLD—Irregular, unsettled and firmer, opening at 216, declined to 211¾, advancing to 215½, and closing at 216¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade firmer. U S 6s '81, coupons, 107½; do coupons, 104; 5-20s, reg'd, 101; do coupons, 107½; 10-40s, 97½; 7-30s, 108½.

STOCKS—Erie, 99¾; N. Y. C., 119¾; Reading, 126; M. S., 72; M. C., 122; Hudson, 118½; Rock Island, 103¾; C. & N. W., 38; C. & N. W. pfd, 72½; Galena, 109¾; Quincy, 121; P. Ft W. & C., 105; Terre Haute, 50.

LATER.

NEW YORK, October 26—10 p. m.

GOLD—$3.15.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

COTTON—Less active and a shade easier. Sales at $1.23@1.25.

FLOUR—State and Western less active and 10c lower. Sales at $9.50@9.65 for State; $10.80@11.00 extra round hoop Ohio; $11 08@11.40 for trade brands—the market closing more steady. Included in the sales are 1,500 brls extra state for first half December at $10.00; 1,500 do for the last half of November at $10.00, and 1,500 brls do for 15th November to 15th December at $10.00.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales at $1.75@1.76 for state, and at $1.75@1.76 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c lower, with more doing. Sales at $1.98@2.02 for common Chicago Spring; $2.05 for Racine Spring; $2.10@2.11 for inferior to common Winter Red Western; $2.28 for Amber Michigan; $2.36 for White Michigan. Rye scarce and firmer. Barley dull and drooping. Corn 2c better with a fair demand. Sales at $1.60 for mixed Western. Oats quiet and steady at 90@91c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; 21¼@22c for Porto Rico; 18@19c for Cuba. Molasses quiet; New Orleans $1.12@1.35; muscovado 95c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; 49@50c for crude; 86c for refined in bond.

WOOL—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; fair business doing at $39@41 per brl. Mess at $39@39.75; new do cash and regular way closing at $39.50 cash, at $39@39.75 Prime; $42 for Prime Mess at $39.00 ... buyer's option at $39.00@39.75; and 500 brls for November 15th same option at $41. Beef steady, moderate demand at $9@13 for country mess; $10@16 for Repacked; $18@20 for extra mess. Cut Meats steady; 16@18c for shoulders; 17@20c for hams. Bacon quiet. Dressed hogs firmer. Lard less active at 19@22c. Butter steady and quiet at 35@45c. Cheese 18@22c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR—Steady and demand light.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, in only limited milling request and nominal. Corn scarce; No 2 held $1.45. Oats 86@88c. Barley, $1.75@1.76. Rye, $1.35.

WHISKY—$1.70.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 12,686; wheat, 7,161; oats, 49,500 barley, 2,772.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,735; wheat, 116,910; corn, 33,780; oats, 63,340; barley, 18,315.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR—In good demand and steady; $9.25 for No. 1 Spring; $9.50@10.00 for Red Winter; $11.00@11.75 for White; $11.50@12.00 for Double Extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. Corn quiet, scarce and nominal. Rye scarce.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*3:15 a.m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	3:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*5:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*3:15 p.m.
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	6:00 p.m.	*12:15 a.m.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:50 a.m.	*6:10 p.m.
Mail Express	*6:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Night Express	*6:15 p.m.	*6:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*9:40 p.m.	12:25 a.m.
(*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)		
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Harrisburg	6:30 p.m. 9:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadelphia	5:30 p.m. 2:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
N. York, via Allentown		1:55 p.m.
N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m. 12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
Baltimore	5:40 p.m. 7:00 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
Washington	9:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Night Express	8:10 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	5:10 a.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*6:15 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p.m.	*8:15 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:10 p.m.
" "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:34 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
Mondays excepted.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Our next sale of Rich Furniture, Carpets, &c., will take place

Next Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864,

At Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, at Auction. We will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, October 28th, a fine and desirable invoice of Fashionable Hats, consisting in part of Ovice, Madeira, Kearsarge, Cimmeraye, Imperials, Lyonese and Waterfall Felt Hats, trimmed with Feathers, &c. Also, Turbans with the trimmings, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. Also, an invoice of Men's Hats.

The Trade will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as they will be sold in quantities to suit dealers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CLOAKS AT AUCTION.

The Ladies of Chicago are respectfully informed that we shall offer them a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction and selecting from a very fine collection of

Cloth, Doeskin, Beaver, Castor Beaver, Cloaks, Circulars, Sacques, Rotondes, &c.

Trimmed with the very best of trimmings, and made expressly for New York city retail trade.

The assortment will be open for examination on Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 26th and will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

At their large and spacious salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Each Cloak will be put up as a separate lot, distinctly marked and numbered.

ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON THE ABOVE DAY. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AT AUCTION.

Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1864.

At 92 Dearborn street, at 9½ o'clock, by D. MARVIN, Auctioneer.

100 doz. Shirts and Drawers.
100 " Wool Socks.
100 cases Boots and Shoes.
30 pieces Irish Linen.
20 doz. Linen Napkins.
100 Linen Damask Table Cloths.
20 pieces English Merino.
25 doz. Merino Hose.
20 pairs Fine Cavalry Boots.
10 Broche Shawls.
Linen Toweling, Wool Yarn, &c., &c.

D. MARVIN, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—By order of the Bureau of Ordnance there will be sold at public Auction at Cairo, Ill., and Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following condemned Ordnance Stores, viz:

[illegible]

JOHN V. B. BLEECKER, Acting Navy Agent.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction, at Cairo, Ill., and Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following condemned Navy Stores, viz:

[illegible] tons (more or less) Cast and Wrought Iron, part of which is at Cairo and part at Mound City.

ALSO—13 tons (more or less) old Rope, at Mound City, Ill.

Terms of sale, Cash. Articles to be removed within 48 hours after sale. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER, Acting Navy Agent.

Found.

FOUND—A gentleman's Gold Ring, which the owner can have by calling at the Central Police Station, proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—On Friday last, October 21st, a black Pony. The owner can obtain the same by applying at 431 State street, proving property and paying charges.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY has been removed to 141 LAKE STREET, over Stryker & Co's store. The facilities for conducting successfully the treatment of different medical and surgical cases are now much increased. Hours for women and children from 2½ to 3 P. M. daily. E. J. FRASER, M. D., Attending Physician.

ST. GEORGES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting will be held at the Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets on THURSDAY EVENING the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking final action in regard to the purchase of land, and to contract for building and fitting up the new Hall. By order of WM. BARAGWANATH, President.

NOTICE.—A good Flouring or Custom Mill for sale at a bargain, in a desirable [illegible] ... A good Miller wanted. Address J. A. BARNS, Agt. Clearwater, Minnesota.

Amusements.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, Will sing again at METROPOLITAN HALL FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th.

Introducing their new songs and sentiments, patriotic pathetic and humorous. Doors open at ¾ to 7; Concert will commence at ¾ to 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house 25 cents only.

FAIR AT THE ILLINOIS ST. MISSION UNION CHAPEL, (between La Salle and Wells streets,) for the benefit of DESTITUTE CHILDREN, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 27 and 28.

—ALSO—

TABLEAUX AND CONCERT, Friday Evening, Oct. 28, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Music under the direction of Mr. Baumbach. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND S. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, ...Director of Amusements.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, Will be presented Knowle's great Comedy of

THE LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake .... Mr. F. H. Aiken
Sir Wm. Fondlove .... Mr. Bradley
Master Waller .... Mr. Mathews
Constance .... Mrs. L. E. Ferris
Widow Green .... Mrs. Bonnell
Lydia .... Miss Howard

GRAND DANCE .... JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Hector Thomas .... Mr. John Dillon
.... Miss Loti's

Will shortly be produced the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room .... 30 cts
To Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cts
Reserved Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette .... 75 cts
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) $1.00
Private Boxes .... $5.00 and $6.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum .... 15 cts
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers .... Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the great sensation drama of

LUCIA D'ARVILLE.

Lucia D'Arville .... Miss Mary Provost
Countess De Beauville .... Miss Johnson
Eugene De Beauville .... Mr. J. E. Nagle

Friday—Benefit of MARY PROVOST.
Friday and Saturday—The popular drama of THE FEMALE GAMBLER.
Saturday Afternoon—Tom Taylor's comedy of NELL GWYNNE.

BRYAN HALL.

ONLY TWO NIGHTS.

Italian Opera Company.

The Manager of the Associated Artistes.
Mme. WHITING LORINI, the celebrated Soprano,
Mme. NATALI TESTA, the eminent Contralto,
Sig. STEFANI, the famous Tenor Robusto,
Sig. TESTA, the favorite Tenor di Grazia,
Sig. AMODIO, the renowned Baritone, and
Mr. BEHRENS, Musical Director and Conductor,
Will give in this city only

Two Grand Operatic Concerts,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 28 and 29.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. The sale of seats for either night commences on Wednesday at 9 a. m. at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

New Stars! New Attractions!!

MISS MAUDE STANLEY, Operatic Vocalist.
Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS and JOHNNY ALLEN.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 25 cents .... Dress Circle, 35 cents
Private Boxes .... $4.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in boxes .... 75 cents

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ¼ to 7 o'clock; Performance commences at ¼ to 8.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction.

Gentlemen's Class meets Monday and Saturday evenings. Juvenile Class on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Ladies' Class on Mondays. Soirees for scholars and friends Tuesday evening.

MISS CLAUDE MARTINE,
MISS MARY DORVAL, Lady Teachers,
MISS JENNIE MARTINE,
J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets.

Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Wednesday and Saturday. Parents ONLY allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new engraving "Our Peace Commissioners"—Grant, Farragut and Sherman. The great Campaign Picture. Book of Republican Hits, the Mirror of Modern Democracy, Presidential Portrait Cards, 75 kinds of Maps, 500 kinds of Pictures, Photograph Albums, fast selling Books and all other fast selling goods. Call on or address GOLDEN & SAMPSON, No. 1, 3, Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, traveling and local, to sell our fast selling articles of real merit, needed by every scholar, by every business man and in every family. Agents can make from $100 to $150 per month with little capital. Address with stamp for circular. J. M. TEARNSHAW, 137 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take ... Address M. DeGRAND, 108 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents male and female—headquarters for the best and most popular subscription works ever published, war maps, photograph engravings of Lincoln and Johnson, and McClellan ... Address E. B. TREAT, publisher and wholesale agent, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION ... ADDRESS ... 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell our fine Photograph Albums. These Albums are got up in the best style, are very attractive, and find ready sale ... Address C. M. DUNN & CO., 103 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new book, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, in two volumes, of 650 pages each, handsomely illustrated by fine steel engravings. It is a complete history of Illinois regiments, and will give a list of dead and wounded. Every family in Illinois wants it. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 83 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell "BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE." A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—1500 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.00. Exclusive territory given. Address the Publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Cutting Ladies Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Ladies make from $5 to $10 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 13, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 6396.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 5258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars.

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils, and 50 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address E. T. DEROSE, 83 Pleasant st., N. Y. Room 4.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most desirable business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to J. C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at 225 So. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders also accommodated.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can have board with pleasant rooms at 84 Adams. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated at 128 Chicago avenue. Inquire in the basement. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with closet, suitable for a lady and gentleman, can be had by applying at 223 Illinois st. Also, two vacancies for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Wanted, by two young gentlemen, a room nicely furnished, with stove, and with or without board, on the North Side. Address "M F," P. O. Box 2439.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain board, with an unfurnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with a family of no other boarders, at 5 minutes ride from Lake street. Address "BOARD," Drawer 6629.

BOARDING.—One very fine suit of rooms, unfurnished; also, one good suit either furnished or unfurnished; also, one or two rooms suitable for two persons, may be obtained at 212 Wabash avenue, with good board.

BOARDING.—Wanted in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address Post Office Box 2862.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms and board may be found at No. 239 Michigan street, North Side, a short distance west from Rush street bridge.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached to let, unfurnished, with board, at 362 State street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen desire separate rooms without board. North Side preferred. Reference given. Address Box 5658.

BOARDING.—Wanted, board for a lady, child two years old and nurse, with furnished room, on West Side, near Union Park. Address Box 1298, stating location and terms.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army, and navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounty will be paid ... Apply to WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 6063, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army. Those wanting substitutes will receive honorable dealing by calling at the basement, corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. WM. MURPHY & CO.

P. S.—We defy competition, as we always have done either in giving more money to recruits and substitutes or in getting men from persons at cheaper rates. Give us a call or address Lock Box 6063.

WANTED—Drafted Men who wish to procure Substitutes should apply at the Original Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. You will always be supplied at the lowest rates. Beware of street runners who are in no way responsible. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest Bounty will be paid cash in hand. Choice of regiments. Apply at the original and only reliable Recruiting Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. LEWIS & CO.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A nice two-story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, with rams barn, on Aberdeen street near Adams, for $3,500.

A two story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, with barn, on North Franklin street near Whitney street, for $2,500.

A frame house of six rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, on Ewing street near Halsted, for $2,600.

Two frame houses and lots on West Taylor street near Blue Island avenue for $4,500.

A number of other houses and lots building lots, river lots and farms.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business. One half interest in a light and paying business. Stock, fixtures, &c., will be sold at cash, or the whole interest at a low cost. Apply to A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—Valuable City Property for sale at the Real Estate Office of J. P. OLINGER, 43 Clark street, Room No. 8.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY—Marble front residence on Michigan avenue; marble front residence on Wabash avenue; fine brick house and lot, sixty feet front on Wabash avenue, at $13,500; house and lot on Wabash avenue at $4,500; 100 feet front on Wabash avenue near Twenty-third street, very cheap; 100 feet front on Prairie avenue with good dwelling house, at a bargain; and a large amount of other pieces of fine residence property in the South Division of city.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—First class marble front store on Lake street, near Clark street; two first class stores on South Water street, near Lake street; five brick stores on State street; large brick store on South Water street; fine brick store on Randolph street, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of five rooms and four year lease of lot, on Farquier street near Blue Island, for $600, ground rent only $50 per year. Immediate possession given.

A frame house of five rooms and lease of lot for four years, on Green street between Washington and Madison. Ground rent $48 per year. Price $1,500 for lease and improvements.

A frame cottage house of six rooms and five years lease of lot on Ewing street near Blue Island avenue. Ground rent $40 per year.

Also a number of other houses and lots in different parts of the city, building lots, river lots.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine span of matched bay horses, suitable for a carriage or work team. Can be seen at WHEN'S STABLE, 149 State street.

FOR SALE—Saloon, Confectionery and Fruit Store, one of the best stands in the city, newly fitted up. Stock is fresh. Will be sold for $600. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—One light covered three-spring wagon and lot of butchers' tools, block and platform scales. Also, harness and horses, together or separate. Call at 219 Madison street.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, with stock and fixtures, in the most eligible location on South Clark street, near the Sherman House, admirably adapted for a lunch room. Apply in store 167 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—Pianos, Furniture, Paintings, Segars, &c., for sale at cost until Saturday next, on account of change of base. JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, 81 Randolph street near Dearborn.

N. B.—Counter with drawers, tables, &c., for sale low.

FOR SALE—To Planing Mill Men. A No. 1 Ball & William's Planer and Matcher—planes 24 inches wide; used but three months; good as new. J. C. RICHARDS, No. 20 Washington street.

FOR SALE—500 fine bred Merino sheep. For particulars inquire of C. C. GASKELL, 243 State street, or address Post Office Box 3393, for one week.

FOR SALE—Several Hotels, boarding houses, lager beer saloons, and liquor stores at No. 47 Franklin street, room 11.

FOR SALE—Dental Office for sale. Apply immediately at S. S. WHITE'S Dental Depot, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Horse Wagon and Harness, cheap for cash. Price $75.00. To be seen at store 139 Fourth avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Stock and Fixtures of one of the best Cigar Stores in the city, doing a first rate business. Address Box 3144.

FOR SALE—30 Horse Power Engine with Fly Wheel, Heater, Pump, &c., run but six months, good as new. J. C. RICHARDS, 20 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Steam Boiler, 24 feet long, 40 inches diameter, two flues 15 inches diameter each. Apply to Mr. CLARK, Empire Works, North Franklin street, near Kinzie.

FOR SALE—A new Patent on an article which will sell to every farmer and teamster is for sale for twelve counties in Illinois, Chicago included. As the owner is leaving it will be sold very low at a bargain. Apply for three days at 93 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill., completed and opened July 11th, 1864; everything about it is new and nice, and there is a well furnished Liquor Saloon attached to it. The Theatre will hold at present prices of admission, and is paying well ... [illegible] ... Address A. J. GAGE, 211 South Water street, Chicago.

I have also, for sale low, a fine side-wheel steamboat suitable for freight or towing, and is a No. 1 Cotton Boat.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large and very pleasant front room suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen, partly furnished; also a furnished room for one or two gentlemen without board, at 13 Randolph street, opposite Dearborn Park.

TO RENT—South Side, good location. New Dwelling House, near Camp Douglas, on Kankakee avenue, eight rooms, with good well and cistern—neat place for small family. Rent low and references required. Apply to GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Myrick House, Cottage Grove avenue.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room with bed room adjoining, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen without board. Apply at 137 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

TO RENT—A large and commodious double office, with folding doors, convenient for one or two concerns, on Ivory new, with all modern improvements, situated on La Salle street, convenient to the new Chamber of Commerce. Rent reasonable. Apply to P. O. Box 1884.

TO RENT—A gentleman doing business on Lake street, and having a small family, wants a house in good repair and in a good neighborhood. Rent from $400 to $600. Address "J W F," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Two English Basements new dwellings, on West Washington-st. Rent $200 per annum. Apply to B. BAN, No. 16 Dole's Building.

TO RENT—The three story and basement marble front dwelling house 472 Wabash avenue, containing fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 309 South Water street.

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, near the corner of Lake and Dearborn, a pocket book containing fifteen dollars in three five dollar greenbacks and fifty cents in postal currency, the property of a soldier's wife and all the money in her possession. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office.

LOST—In going from Clark street on Madison street cars, or at getting off at Tilton House, corner of Madison and Canal streets, two One Hundred Dollar Treasury Notes, pinned together and a piece of paper pinned around them; also two Twenty and one Two Dollar Treasury Notes, loose. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving same at this office.

LOST—$15.00 Reward. Lost on Thursday the 13th, from 286 Michigan avenue, a small Black and Tan Slut, answering to the name of Fannie. Any one returning her to 286 Michigan avenue, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A Ladies Gold Bracelet, on the West or South Side of the city, marked "Ned" on the top and E. A. C. on the inside. Any one finding said bracelet will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 86 Randolph street or 219 West Adams street.

LOST—October 13th, a Brown Colt, two years old, from Clybourne avenue—marks of blister on stifle joint, left side. Any one returning him to JOHN WRIGHT'S Pottery, corner of Racine avenue and Asylum Place, will receive a reward, or for any information. Address at North Branch P. O. Box 933.

STOLEN—$25 Reward. From H. B. Pierce, corner of Canal and Judd street, a Dark Bay Horse, with a white spot in his forehead, one white hind foot and about fifteen hands high. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return him to the above place.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms. 98 acres, $4,000. 100 acres, $4,500. 160 acres, $4,500. [illegible] ... All well improved and near depots and villages. E. M. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farms. 160 acres, 80 acres, 120 acres, 160 acres, 160 acres, 40 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres ... E. M. CUMMINGS, Box 139 Clark st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a stock farm of 1280 acres, six miles south of Sterling, all fenced and cross fenced, good buildings, orchard, &c. Cut 1200 tons of hay this season. Also 200 acres of land in Lee County ... L. J. PEARSONS, or address C. C. A. STRONG, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Farm, containing 233 acres, situated in the town of Beloit, Wisconsin, six miles from the City of Beloit, eight miles from Janesville, and two miles from Afton Station ... [illegible] ... Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good [illegible] ... Box 2337, Chicago.

WANTED—Men to [illegible] ... & CO., Box 2939, Chicago.

WANTED—A Tinner to go into the country. [illegible]

WANTED—An active partner in a family grocery ... a good business. Call at corner of ... and State street.

WANTED—By a young man a situation in the hardware business, has three years' experience in the business ... Address "J S B," Box 629, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper or general business man ... Inquire at the northeast corner of ... Ohio streets.

WANTED—Parties to buy new Pianos, at cheap ... for cash, at No. 155 South Clark street. Also musical instruments repaired.

WANTED—A young man who understands taking care of horses, and can make himself handy about the house ... can apply to 153 S. Green street ... morning, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—To [illegible]. Commission Merchants ... has had many years' experience in business in England and Ireland, and a thorough knowledge of the American ... keeping, wishes an engagement ... Address ... "Tribune office.

WANTED—An interest in an already established and ... business. Have about $2,500 cash, with business capacity. Or would commence business ... having similar advantages. Address FRIDE, P. O. Box 1710.

WANTED—A situation for a light team work or other ... not required ... Apply at No. 16 River street.

WANTED—To hire two men to go into the country on a farm ... inquire of CHARLES ... ROGERS, 149 Lake street.

WANTED—A Tanner who ... one, qualified to superintend ... the absence of the owner. Address ... Sterling, Ill., stating wages by day, month ...

WANTED—Horses to [illegible] ... D. L. WHEAT'S new brick stable ... Terms ... buggies six dollars per week.

WANTED—House and lot ... Any party having a house to sell at a bargain, with immediate possession ... addressing "J H," P. O. Box 2860, ... description of location, price, &c.

WANTED—Situations for clerks, book-keepers, porters ... Apply at 84 Dearborn street ...

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders ... situations should apply at the Agency ... Situations now open.

WANTED—To rent ... a house in a good location ... Any one having such a house will find a good tenant ... Address "H B," Tribune office.

WANTED—By two girls, situations in a private family ... cook and wash and the other to do ... Best of references can be had. Call ... addressing MISS H. MARTIN, Tribune ... where they are to call.

WANTED—The advertiser two or three hours daily to ... would be glad to devote to the ... or other similar employment ...

WANTED—Immediately, good cloak finishers at J. W. ... COY, 54 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—An experienced ... wanted, also a partner for ... a good capital to engage in ... turing business ... Apply at ... ployment Agency, 85 Randolph street.

WANTED—To rent a house containing not less than ... rooms, at convenient distance of the C. & N. W. ... stating location and terms ... Michigan street.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Robert ... of Denver, C. T., who was last ... at the City Hotel, Chicago ... ELIZABETH McDONALD ... P.S.—Other papers ... please copy.

WANTED—A Salesman in a first class retail hat store ... knowledge of the business ... W. L. ... 75 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—To Rent, a house, or three or four rooms ... housekeeping. Reference exchanged ... terms, P. O. Box ...

WANTED—Milliners. Six ... None other need apply. Call at No. 1... corner Madison.

WANTED—To Buy ... A young married man ... accounts and a good ... Address "W A S," ...

WANTED—To Packers ... ed, Lard Press and Lard Cooler ... House 436 State st.

WANTED—Situation ... a young German. Can read and write ... and is willing to work as porter or ... house, &c. Address "B F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a girl to do general housework in a ... Call at 345 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A party with from two to five thousand dollars ... interest in an established business ... Address ... P. O. Box 4190.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at L. WALLACE ... square, second door south of ...

WANTED—Board. A young man, wife and grown daughter ... with two or three bed rooms, unfurnished ... Address ... Box 5324.

WANTED—A first rate ... double Cutter. Must be cheap ... dress P. O. Box 1384, or call at ... Water street.

WANTED—Ten Ladies ... for sewing on Gloves and Mittens ... G. KRUEGER, No. 3 West Randolph street.

WANTED—To rent about the 15th of November, by a ... small house of four or five rooms ... in a good locality and convenient to ... dress, with terms, "J D," P. O. Box ...

WANTED—By a Lady, a situation in a family where she can make herself generally useful in sewing, teaching ... housework ... Address "M W D," Tribune office.

WANTED—Substitutes for Army and Navy ... HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—A situation by an American lady as housekeeper in a ... family, or as seamstress ... Inquire at ... Intelligence and Employment Office ... street, Church Block, or by letter ... Chicago.

WANTED—A Notary Public ... Commission for the City of Chicago ... Address "G B," P. O. Box ...

WANTED—Disabled officers, soldiers, honorably discharged ... Address ... Chicago, Ill., giving date of ... name of company and regiment ...

WANTED—A suitable ... for the manufacture of ... Barley, where steam power ... Partner wanted. Address "W G," ...

WANTED—$100,000 of County Scrip, for which ... will be paid. WM. HARTLETT ... Dealer in Fine Clothing ... 131 and 133 ...

WANTED—A small shop to ... on the ... Address ...

WANTED—Five Musicians to join the Brigade Band of 1st Brigade ... Army Corps, stationed at ... Any person ... apply to HENRY ...

WANTED—Employment ... Agents wanted to sell ... Address ... HINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Tinner ... constant employment ... DAVISON & CO., Minonk, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase ... paying Railroad Restaurant ... Can give the best of references ... Office Box 606, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Immediately, in every town and county in the ... Agents to sell the "American ... Greeley. This is the Standard ... The causes of the conflict ... history of our political history ... to sell a series of magnificent ... engravings of Lincoln, Grant ... Farragut ... GEO. S. ... P. O. Box 4613.

WANTED—To Sell or Rent ... for other property, the whole ... Steam Saw Mill, in good running order ... Address Box 38, St. Joseph, ...

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department ... Laborers ... [illegible]

WANTED—To [illegible] ... WHITE, P. O. Box 3607.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY. TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY ...

JUDGE HOLT'S PAMPHLET.

Let every reader ... Judge Holt ... doings of the ... installment of ... third page. ... able contribution ... lion. It shows ... that the President ... the suppression ... abling the rebellion ... power. It shows ... lament that we ... head of the government ... been engaged in ... midable than the ... pressed in South ... McClellanism is ... bellion, an ... out the ... that the McClellan ... through and through ... son—that the ... work within ... throughout; the ... action with the ... the evils of our ... Northern rebels ... hearth and home ... The responsibility ... the evidence ... ment is a ... formerly, ... holder, and a ... Buchanan — he ... Read it and pass ... neighbor to read ... seriously, you ... traitor. If he ... read it, gives the ... Judge Holt, ... traitor.

[illegible]

1. Because ... traitors. At ... and G. W. Smith. ... Beauregard, Davis and Lee. In the filibustering expeditions against Cuba, Beauregard, G. W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell. In securing him the only promotion he ever won until the present war—Jeff. Davis. His candidate for President in 1860, was the traitor Breckinridge. When the rebellion broke out he offered his services first to Jeff. Davis, and afterwards to the Union—so say the Richmond papers, and rebel officers, the only sources from which we could possibly learn the truth about it.

2. Because his first act as a General was to offer to aid the rebels in keeping their slaves in subjection to them, though he ought to have known that such subjection was inconsistent with the allegiance which the slaves owed to the United States.

3. Because having the meanness to claim the credit of victories in West Virginia, which he never planned nor fought, his pusillanimous instincts naturally ally him with the Peace sneaks, Vallandigham, Cox and Seymour, who wrote the Chicago Platform.

4. Because being made General-in-Chief by laurels stolen from the brows of Rosecrans and Lander, and by a disaster to McDowell and Scott, caused by his own friend, Fitz John Porter, in order to induce his elevation, he consulted on military affairs with nobody but Fitz John Porter, a convicted [illegible], and only with Sunset Cox, and [illegible], a New York secessionist ... military policy ... to meet his loyal Generals, Sumner, Heintzelman, Hooker, Kearney ... in council, as to meet the rebels ...

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.

JUDGE HOLT'S REPORT ON COPPERHEAD TRAITORS.

Last every reader of the TRIBUNE read with care Judge Holt's condensed report of the doings of the Northern traitors the first installment of which we publish to-day on our third page. It is a valuable and indispensable contribution to the history of the rebellion. It shows that the charges who complain that the President has not been energetic in the suppression of the rebellion, have been guilty of aiding rebellion by every means in their power. It shows that those who moan and lament that we have not a Jackson at the head of the government have themselves been engaged in a conspiracy far more formidable than the fiasco which Jackson suppressed in South Carolina. It shows that McClellanism is the Northern type of the rebellion, an egg capable of hatching out the same serpent. It shows that the McClellan faction is honey-combed through and through with active, overt treason—that the political secret societies which work within and control it are traitors throughout; that freedom of speech and of action with them means freedom to add to the evils of our present war the horrors of a Northern rebellion, that shall deluge every home and hearth in the land with blood. The responsible author of this summary of the evidence now in the hands of the Government is a tried Democrat of long standing, formerly, if not now, a Southern slaveholder, and a member of the Cabinet of Jas. Buchanan — honest, inflexible Joe. Holt. Read it and pass it on to your Copperhead neighbor to read. If he is impressed by it, seriously, you will know that he is not a traitor. If he refuses to read it, or, having read it, gives the lie to a true Democrat like Judge Holt, mark him; he is himself a traitor.

THE REBEL DEBT.

An "immediate cessation of hostilities," and a "convention of all the States," constitute the remedy which the Chicago platform proposes for existing difficulties to be, tween Jeff. Davis and the Government of the United States. Gen. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, says "the Union is the one condition of peace; we ask no more." This is asking a good deal more than the Chicago Convention asked, but we let that pass. If we suppose the South could ever consent to such a Convention—if we can imagine the delegates once assembled, the Northern ones harping the chorus of McClellan's letter and offering the rebels anything they can name if they will only give us back the Union—what would probably be the first requirement of our misguided Southern brethren? We cannot, of course, say with certainty whether they would first stipulate for those new guaranties to slavery which Gen. McClellan intimates his willingness to grant or whether they would begin by adjusting the matter of dollars and cents between the two sections, or whether they would open the meeting with a resolution affirming the right of secession. But it is certain that all these topics would come up for settlement.

We propose to examine briefly the subject of the two national debts. If the loyal States should ever go into such a convention the act itself would be an admission either that the rebels had a certain degree of right on their side, or that we are unable to execute the laws and Constitution of the United States in the territory occupied by their armies. If we concede that there is a certain degree of right on the rebel side we must concede that their war debt as we treat our own. We must, as a nation, assume the cost to which they have been put in maintaining that right. This must be the preliminary step to any negotiation. If we enter into a convention because we are unable to put down the rebellion by force of arms, it makes no difference what our views may be touching their pecuniary obligations. Buyers can not be choosers. They will make their mark and we must nome to it. In point of fact, we apprehend that no honorable man would propose a settlement on the basis laid down in the Chicago platform without conceding in advance the justice of assuming the rebel debt, and certainly the rebels would spurn any proposition of a different character. If they are the high spirited people whom we have excelled every day in each organs of Democracy as the Chicago Times, they would tweak the nose of any delegate who should press me to negotiate with them except upon terms of equality.

If the rebel debt is to be paid it must be paid at par. It must be paid in the same funds and on the same terms as our own. There is probably no one, either inside or outside the Southern Confederacy, who can write down its aggregate indebtedness at fifteen cents. The fact that Jefferson Davis will has come across the lines says that Confederate scrip has absolutely lost its purchasing power, and that all transactions have come down to the principle of barter. The merchant sells goods for pork, and the laborer works for so many pounds of corn meal per day, and still the paper mills of the Government are running at high speed. If the war were to cease to-day, it would not be safe to estimate the rebel debt, including their various descriptions of bonds, currency, and certificates, at less than four thousand millions of dollars. One year ago the appropriations for their Quartermaster's Department were greater than those for the whole Government of the United States for the same space of time.

Let this sum be added to the honest debt incurred in putting down the rebellion, and national bankruptcy will be the inevitable consequence. But the bill of costs does not end with the rebel debt. If we pension our widows and orphans and invalids, we must pension traitors. If we pay the damages sustained by loyal citizens in the casualties of war, we must pay the damages sustained by rebels as well, and the item alone would swamp all the treasuries of Europe. We comment this financial issue to the supporters of General McClellan. What are differences may exist on paper between the Democratic platform and his platform, there is none on this point. They are perfectly agreed in saying: "Give us the Union and name your own terms." Give us that which you had no right to take away and we will pay all it has cost you to take it. We implore you to refrain from ramming the poker through us and we will cheerfully pay you the expense of heating it." Let this scheme be carried forward to its logical conclusion, and, after groaning a few years under taxes too grevious to be borne, we shall have added the immortal disgrace of repudiation to the disgrace of compromising with traitors.

WHY WAS McCLELLAN NOMINATED?

1. Because his associates have always been traitors. At West Point, Fitz John Porter and G. W. Smith. In the Mexican war, Beauregard, Hardee and Lee. In the Subsistence expeditions against the Utes, Beauregard, G. W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell. In securing him the only promotion he has received in the present war—Jeff. Davis. His candidate for President in 1860, was the traitor Breckinridge. When the rebellion broke out he offered his services first to Jeff. Davis, and afterwards to the Union—so say the Richmond papers, and rebel officers, the only sources from which we could possibly learn the truth about it.

2. Because his first act as a General was to offer to aid the rebels in keeping their slaves in subjection to them, though he ought to have known that such subjection was inconsistent with the allegiance which the slave owes to the United States.

3. Because having the meanness to claim the credit of driving the rebels out of West Virginia, which he never planned nor fought, his posthumous instincts naturally ally him with the Foote sneaks, Vallandighams, Gorhams and Seymours, who wrote the Chicago Platform.

4. Because being made General-in-Chief by the rebels from the brows of Rosecrans and Meade, and by a disaster to McDowell and Banks, caused by his own friend, Fitz John Porter, in order to induce his elevation, to consultation on military affairs with none but Fitz John Porter, a convicted traitor, and only with Burnside Cox and Seymour of New York reconsidered all the plans and made his whole military policy subservient to the views of those arch traitors to the loyal Generals, Sumner, Hooker, Franklin, Sedgwick, Keyes, Heintzelman, Kearney and Meade, and to meet his rebels in battle, and from the same consciousness of his relative personal inferiority. Well did the Chicago Convention leaders know that the tool of such a traitorous clique in the army would be their own mere catspaw in the Presidency.

5. Because he never organized his army except so fast as he was pushed into it, never led them against the enemy, except as he was kicked into it; never fought a battle with the expectation of winning it; came no nearer the battlefield than his bottle holders forced him to come; and never near enough to direct the fighting; always whipped our army where it was possible to do so, and ordered it to retreat whether it was whipped or not, and would have surrendered it in toto at Harrison's Landing, if he had not been "interfered with by the authorities at Washington."

6 Because it was supposed the soldiers would vote for him against their principles The returns from the soldier's vote of Pennsylvania and Ohio show about eighty-seven per cent against him. It is a great mistake to suppose that McClellan's record is any better than that of Pendleton.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No party at the North dares openly to advocate the dissolution of the Union. No party at the South dares openly to advocate a return to the Union. So long as this state of things continues, there must be war until the armed forces of the one suppress those of the other. To think of suppressing the military strength of the North, if unitedly put forth, is an absurdity. To suppress the military strength of the rebellion is possible, and inevitable if the war be long enough continued, but the cost is great and sad. Is there any way of avoiding it? We wish to look at the question in all its aspects, candidly and fully.

Can we save the Union through any Unionism which may be created or revived in the hearts of the slaveholding, aristocratic, or rebellious class of the South? If they plunged headlong into a rebellion against a government which had never lifted an making finger against them, by what charm can we cause them voluntarily to return to it, now that it has been compelled, in the assertion of its violated supremacy, to visit them with war, bloodshed and devastation? It they would not live in a Union with States which opposed the extension of slavery, will the Union be more congenial to the rebel leaders now that the rebellion itself has abolitionized every Northern State? If we for two years offered them in vain "the Union as it was and Constitution as it is," when they had lost but few lives, but few slaves, and but little money, in defense of the rebellion, will they voluntarily accept both now that they have quadrupled their sacrifices, and have invested all they have in its scrip, its bonds, and its emoluments? Clearly and positively we affirm that it is not from any change in the temper of the rebel leaders or the ultra aristocratic slaveholding classes of the South, that reconstruction is to come. They are not starving at home, or dying in the camps. Theirs is the glory, not the burdens of the wounds. They wear the shoulder straps, fill the offices, and feel the pride of triumph when rebel successes are won by the blood of the despised "poor white trash." Jeff Davis and his fellow rebel leaders perjured themselves to inaugurate the rebellion. He stands sworn to uphold it, and has no power but to do so, till crushed out by superior military force. Will he perjure his soul again, risk his neck, and give away the office that promises to make him the father of a new nation for the sake of peace until military force compels him to do so? What sacrifice would he not have made to secure that which he has lost completely, the power and notoriety he has won by the rebellion? What are Lee's slaves compared with his military position? Less than nothing. So with the others of the slaveholding class. They will fight until they are expelled from power and their prestige and influence are destroyed by defeat, or until they triumph in the dissolution of the Union.

Herein lies the folly of the whole Copperhead platform and faith. They propose to pay their addresses to this very class. To ask them what they will have, and to grant it. They repeat the naked lie that this class will come into the "Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is." They demand that those of this class who fill the offices of the new bogus and rebel State Governments, Brown, Letcher, Vance and the like shall be regarded as representing still the "States" of Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, although under the Constitution of the United States, no man represents, or forms any part of any State Government until he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and consequently every State Government in rebel States is lapsed and ended, and its pretended officers are usurpers. The Copperheads demand that the lawful representatives of the loyal States shall meet with the unlawful rebellious usurpers of the supposed rebel States in national Convention for the purpose of offering to Jeff Davis as it was to the only class in the South that never were and never will be satisfied with it. They propose to ask Davis to resign his presidency and Lee his sword for the sake of the Union and Peace—Indeed men's which Davis and Lee regard only as they do the discarded tops, marbles and bubbles of their boyhood, compared with the pride and ambition of their haughty ambition in which they sit as the founders of a new Republic. The reliance upon the Unionism of the rebel leaders, which the Copperheads pretend to feel, does not even deceive themselves. They know that negotiation with the rebel class must lead to rebel independence.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

A conference of Provincial delegates are now in session in Quebec, endeavoring to work out the problem of Canadian nationality. Deputies have been present from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Foundland and Prince Edward's Island, representing a population of about three millions of souls. These sessions have been held with closed doors, with intense conflict of opinion in respect to the form and powers of the new Government.

Our dispatch dispatches announces the settlement of the question so far as this body can reach it. The new Government shall be a Confederacy of independent States, with the sovereignty in the Provinces. It is the old question over again which distracts our own people. It has been from the first probable that the Confederate form was first to be tried, as was the case in this country during and for some years after the war of Independence. This movement of our Northern neighbors is in part caused by the discontent in Upper Canada, at the inequality of representation and taxation existing between the two provinces. The administration of the day, like those preceding it, find themselves unable to carry on the Government, and they have therefore, advocated and recommended the confederation as the only remedy. Nevertheless the French in the lower province are very much opposed to the measure, and threaten violence rather than agree to its adoption.

As other cause is the confessed inability of the British Government to defend the Canadas in the event of a war with this country. The London *Times* has warned the Canadas that if attacked they must take care of themselves, as all the red-coats Great Britain could send to their defense would be consumed in one such battle as General Grant fights. Gold. Wyn Smith and other English writers have advocated the entire separation of the transAtlantic colonies from the Mother Country as an actual benefit to the latter, and this seems to be the desire of the British nation. There is nothing left for the Canadians, therefore, but to set up for themselves, and they have reached the first step in "how to do it." The scheme adopted, as briefly detailed in the dispatch, will assuredly be found to bear upon its face points for bitter opposition among the people of Canada, with whom the trials of self-government are about to commence.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

Gen. Sheridan has introduced a new feature to the war. He has found a way to meet his cavalry useful in actual battle as well as before and after the people of infantry and artillery. The battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, if we may credit the published accounts, were won principally by cavalry charges made at the proper time and place, while the contest was at its height. The success which was achieved in the battle of Monday, appears to have been due in a great degree to the adroit and vigorous handling of the cavalry.

Gen. Sheridan is a cavalry officer—the first of that corps, we believe, who has risen to the command of an army. He has brought to the new situation in which he is placed a perfect knowledge of the capabilities of the cavalry arm, and has thus not only introduced an element which the enemy have been unprepared to meet, but has economized his whole fighting force to the last man and the last animal. He does not send his mounted troops miles away, to slash the enemy's supply trains and ambulances, nor does he hold them back till the fight is over, to harass the enemy's retreat or cover his own. He puts them into the thickest of the fray, and fights them as Napoleon did. It is well known that that great chieftain found the great difficulty in making his cavalry fight at all; and it is related that in his first Italian campaign he was compelled to place a battery in their rear before he could induce them to ride upon the enemy. When he had once taught them how to fight he made them a terror to all Europe. Sheridan had made his horsemen a terror to the rebels before he was assigned to an independent command, but it was in the old fashion of bridge burning raids. He has now given them a new sensation, which is even more unpleasant.

COPPERHEAD CONCEALMENT.

The Copperheads have much to say on many subjects, but there is one topic on which they are dumb—dumb as doors. Their platform proclaims it to be the intention of the party to effect an "immediate suspension of hostilities" when McClellan is elected and inaugurated President. On this issue they ask the votes of the people for their candidate. But suppose the rebels refuse to negotiate with the Copperhead Administration except on the terms of an acknowledgment of their independence. What course do the Copperheads propose then to pursue? Will they re-commence the war and push it until the rebellion is subdued? The platform gives no answer to this important question; the leading journals and orators give no answer. They dodge the point. But they must be held to it; they have no moral or political right to conceal from the voters their position on this matter.

It is no answer to reply that if we stop the war the rebels can be coaxed back into the Union on some terms, as they were declared through every medium of public expression that they will never voluntarily return on any condition that can be offered. The Copperhead leaders promise nothing but to stop the war and make an armistice with the rebels.

Beyond that they have no programme which they dare to make public, and why do they conceal their purpose? Simply because they dare not tell their followers that it is their intention to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy and sign the articles of dissolution of the Union. They want to obtain votes by fraud and deceit; they are seeking power with the deliberate purpose of betraying it to those who would be the first to wipe out the American Republic, and on its ruins to erect a parcel of little "Sovereign States," and one overshadowing slaveholding Confederacy. They have no other plan and don't want any other. Elect George McClellan, and the Union is gone for ever; the war will be stopped; our armies recalled and disbanded; all the territory won from the rebels will be surrendered to them; the blockade will be raised; all the blood and treasure spent will count for nought; our brave boys who have lost their lives will have perished in a "useless war." The supremacy of Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons will be conceded; the right of secession will be established and "State Sovereignty" acknowledged; the States remaining will then be absolved from their allegiance to the Constitution, and the great Republic will be no more. The historian will write that it was bludgeoned in front by the Southern Democracy under Jeff. Davis, and stabbed behind by the Northern Democracy under McClellan, and died in their hands.

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RECAPITULATION.—National Union, 17; Copperhead, 7. Union gain of 1.

The Republicans will have a majority of six or seven in the State Senate, a gain of five or six, and they will have a majority of twenty-five or twenty-six in the House of Representatives, being a gain of eighteen or nineteen. On the joint ballot in the Legislature they will have at least twenty-nine majority.

THE Presidential Election—Probabilities of the Result.

The elections of the spring and fall have demonstrated to a certainty that Abraham Lincoln will be elected President in November by about the following electoral vote:

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	33
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
West Virginia	5
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Wisconsin	8
Missouri	11
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5
Oregon	3
	212

FOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—POSSIBLY.

New Jersey	7
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Kentucky	11
	28
Lincoln States	212
Majority of electors for Lincoln	174

Another Triumph—Nebraska for the Union.

The Nebraska *Daily Republican*, of Oct. 13th, brings in the cheering intelligence of a handsome Union victory in the Territory. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, (Union) has been elected delegate in Congress by over 1,800 majority, over Dr. Miller, (Copperhead.) The Legislature will be divided as follows:

	Union.	Cop.
Council	12	5
House	30	9
Joint ballot	42	14

In 1862, the Union majority for delegate was only 153. The people of Nebraska have decided that the war for the Union is not a failure.

☞ As regards the destruction of property in the Shenandoah Valley, about which the rebels make so much fuss, all that need be said is that it is a war measure, strictly, and justified by the laws of war. The tendency of this measure is to bring the war to a close. This is the object; and anything and everything consistent with the laws of civilized warfare, calculated to check the flow of blood, is right and humane. In the vain attempt to conciliate rebels, thousands of lives have been sacrificed. If the war had been carried on from the first upon war principles, it would have been over now. This error is now to be corrected. If the rebels wish to stay the hand of the destroyer, they have only to stop fighting and return to their allegiance. If they persist in the war, they must take the consequences, which must be death and devastation. As Gen Sherman remarked, war is cruel and it cannot be refined. To stop the cruelty the war must be stopped and until the rebels submit the cruelty must continue.

☞ A mass meeting of the citizens of Kendall and the adjoining counties will be held at Plano, on Tuesday, November 1st, which will be addressed by Hon. S. W. Moulton, Hon. B. C. Cook, and Gen. A. G. Fuller.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

FROM PEORIA.

Glorious Gathering at Peoria—Torch Light Procession—Speeches by Gov. Yates, Gen. Logan, Col. Kellogg, Col. Ingersoll, Judge Jenkins and Others.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PEORIA, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Union demonstration to-day in this thirving city, was a magnificent success. The Copperheads have hunted their holes, and have not dared to utter a solitary hiss that could by any sort of torture be considered offensive to loyal ears. They are sick, and not even Paddy O'Brien, the chief of them all, can see anything in the future but dissolution. They are in *articulo mortis*.

Even in Peoria county they find their occupier departing, and they are turning their faces to the South as they may die decently. Let us hope they will be buried so deep as to preclude the possibility of a resurrection. The indications certainly point that way.

The number of those in attendance was variously estimated, some placing it as high as 30,000, and others as low as 15,000. The actual number was probably between the two. Noteworthy as was the display of the numbers, it was not more noteworthy than the display of enthusiasm. This was particularly seen in the procession with its bands of music, its two regiments of soldiers, the 126th and 47th; its flags and banners; its barrooms, and its hundreds of wagon loads of yeomanry, carrying aloft transparencies with mottoes and inscriptions. Delegations from Peoria, Lime Stone, Timber, Hollis, Jubilee, Radnor, Rose-field, Mossville, Princeville, Tremont, Groveland, Antwerk, Deer Creek, Logan, Edina, Akron, Elmwood, Kickapoo and Hallock, participated in the torch run. Tazewell and Fulton counties were also largely represented. A beautiful feature of the display was a huge car of liberty from this city, covered with National flags and filled with 36 young ladies, representing the States in the Union, the Southern States being distinguished by ice, who in answer to their National colors, wore brown veils—South Carolina wearing a black veil. The transparencies were suggestive. I give a few of their descriptions: "None so True as the Boys in Blue," so say the Union women, "Copperhead stock goes down as military guns go up," "Rally around this Flag boys," "Abe and Andy, Dick and the Union," "Victory will bring us Peace—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut—blessed are such peacemakers," "A free ballot and free fight—we accept the conditions," "The Same—McClellan, a disunion Peace, and Lincoln and the Union," "How are you draft resisters," There was a real wooden gun in the procession which bore this inscription: "The wooden gun captured by McClellan in his desperate charge towards Washington."

It would be impossible to give you all the features of that procession, and the foregoing must suffice. It was about five miles long, and it marched through the principal streets in due order. Here, as elsewhere, the ladies of the Loyal League were out in force, and their presence did give *eclat* to the demonstrations, and to them the best thanks of the Union men of the country are justly due. The hillsides shall be redolent to arms hereafter under the name of the Union in the coming contest, and if, as is more than likely, Peoria county be rendered, the result will be owing largely to the efforts of the loyal women of the State and county. They are no less useful in this sphere than we are in ours.

The speaking at the stand was by stands in the public square, the principal of which was occupied by Gov. Yates and Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg. At this stand the vast audience was addressed in a public blockade will be raised; all the blood and treasure spent will count for nought; our brave boys who have lost their lives will have perished in a "useless war." The supremacy of Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons will be conceded; the right of secession will be established and "State Sovereignty" acknowledged; the States remaining will then be absolved from their allegiance to the Constitution, and the great Republic will be no more. The historian will write that it was bludgeoned in front by the Southern Democracy under Jeff. Davis, and stabbed behind by the Northern Democracy under McClellan, and died in their hands.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

FROM PEORIA.

Glorious Gathering at Peoria—Torch Light Procession—Speeches by Gov. Yates, Gen. Logan, Col. Kellogg, Col. Ingersoll, Judge Jenkins and Others.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PEORIA, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Union demonstration to-day in this thirving city, was a magnificent success. The Copperheads have hunted their holes, and have not dared to utter a solitary hiss that could by any sort of torture be considered offensive to loyal ears. They are sick, and not even Paddy O'Brien, the chief of them all, can see anything in the future but dissolution. They are in *articulo mortis*.

Even in Peoria county they find their occupier departing, and they are turning their faces to the South as they may die decently. Let us hope they will be buried so deep as to preclude the possibility of a resurrection. The indications certainly point that way.

The number of those in attendance was variously estimated, some placing it as high as 30,000, and others as low as 15,000. The actual number was probably between the two. Noteworthy as was the display of the numbers, it was not more noteworthy than the display of enthusiasm. This was particularly seen in the procession with its bands of music, its two regiments of soldiers, the 126th and 47th; its flags and banners; its barrooms, and its hundreds of wagon loads of yeomanry, carrying aloft transparencies with mottoes and inscriptions. Delegations from Peoria, Lime Stone, Timber, Hollis, Jubilee, Radnor, Rose-field, Mossville, Princeville, Tremont, Groveland, Antwerk, Deer Creek, Logan, Edina, Akron, Elmwood, Kickapoo and Hallock, participated in the torch run. Tazewell and Fulton counties were also largely represented. A beautiful feature of the display was a huge car of liberty from this city, covered with National flags and filled with 36 young ladies, representing the States in the Union, the Southern States being distinguished by ice, who in answer to their National colors, wore brown veils—South Carolina wearing a black veil. The transparencies were suggestive. I give a few of their descriptions: "None so True as the Boys in Blue," so say the Union women, "Copperhead stock goes down as military guns go up," "Rally around this Flag boys," "Abe and Andy, Dick and the Union," "Victory will bring us Peace—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut—blessed are such peacemakers," "A free ballot and free fight—we accept the conditions," "The Same—McClellan, a disunion Peace, and Lincoln and the Union," "How are you draft resisters," There was a real wooden gun in the procession which bore this inscription: "The wooden gun captured by McClellan in his desperate charge towards Washington."

It would be impossible to give you all the features of that procession, and the foregoing must suffice. It was about five miles long, and it marched through the principal streets in due order. Here, as elsewhere, the ladies of the Loyal League were out in force, and their presence did give *eclat* to the demonstrations, and to them the best thanks of the Union men of the country are justly due. The hillsides shall be redolent to arms hereafter under the name of the Union in the coming contest, and if, as is more than likely, Peoria county be rendered, the result will be owing largely to the efforts of the loyal women of the State and county. They are no less useful in this sphere than we are in ours.

The speaking at the stand was by stands in the public square, the principal of which was occupied by Gov. Yates and Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg. At this stand the vast audience was addressed in a public blockade will be raised; all the blood and treasure spent will count for nought; our brave boys who have lost their lives will have perished in a "useless war." The supremacy of Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons will be conceded; the right of secession will be established and "State Sovereignty" acknowledged; the States remaining will then be absolved from their allegiance to the Constitution, and the great Republic will be no more. The historian will write that it was bludgeoned in front by the Southern Democracy under Jeff. Davis, and stabbed behind by the Northern Democracy under McClellan, and died in their hands.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Seventeen Republican Congressmen Elected.

The following is a correct list of Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania, Oct 11, 1864.

Myer Strouse will be ran pretty had by the soldiers' vote, but it is almost too much to hope for his defeat.

Coffroth's majority will also be run down by the soldiers, but it is scarcely possible to defeat him.

Dist.	Member.
I..	*Samuel J. Randall, Co.
II..	*William D. Kelley, Union.
III..	*Leonard Myers, Union.
IV..	*William D. Kelley, Union.
V..	*M. Russell Thayer, Union.
VI..	B. Markham Boyer, Co.
VII..	*John M. Broomall, Union.
VIII..	*Jacob H. Ammon, Co.
IX..	*Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
X..	*James T. Hale, Union.
XI..	*Philip Johnson, Co.
XII..	*Winthrop W. Ketcham, Union.
XIII..	*John Allison, Union.
XIV..	George F. Miller, Union.
XV..	Adam J. Glossbrenner, Co.
XVI..	*Edward McPherson, Union Co.
XVII..	Abraham A. Barker, Union.
XVIII..	*John D. Stiles, Union.
XIX..	*Glenni W. Scofield, Union.
XX..	Charles V. Culver, Union.
XXI..	*Smith Fisher, Co.
XXII..	*James K. Moorhead, Union.
XXIII..	*Thomas Williams, Union.
XXIV..	George V. Lawrence, Union.

*Members of the present Congress.

RECAPITULATION.—National Union, 17; Copperhead, 7. Union gain of 1.

The Republicans will have a majority of six or seven in the State Senate, a gain of five or six, and they will have a majority of twenty-five or twenty-six in the House of Representatives, being a gain of eighteen or nineteen. On the joint ballot in the Legislature they will have at least twenty-nine majority.

THE Presidential Election—Probabilities of the Result.

The elections of the spring and fall have demonstrated to a certainty that Abraham Lincoln will be elected President in November by about the following electoral vote:

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	33
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
West Virginia	5
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Wisconsin	8
Missouri	11
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5
Oregon	3
	212

FOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—POSSIBLY.

New Jersey	7
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Kentucky	11
	28
Lincoln States	212
Majority of electors for Lincoln	174

Another Triumph—Nebraska for the Union.

The Nebraska *Daily Republican*, of Oct. 13th, brings in the cheering intelligence of a handsome Union victory in the Territory. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, (Union) has been elected delegate in Congress by over 1,800 majority, over Dr. Miller, (Copperhead.) The Legislature will be divided as follows:

	Union.	Cop.
Council	12	5
House	30	9
Joint ballot	42	14

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
For Electors for President and Vice President,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS.
JOHN V. FARWELL.
ANSON S. MILLER.
JOHN V. EUSTACE.
JAMES S. POAGE.
JOHN I. BENNETT.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
FRANKLIN BLADES.
JAMES C. CONKLING.
WILLIAM WALKER.
THOMAS W. HARRIS.
NATHANIEL M. McCURDY.
HENRY S. BAKER.
ZENAS S. CLIFFORD.

For Governor,
RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM BROSS.
For Secretary of State,
SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.
For Representative in Congress for the State at Large,
SAMUEL W. MOULTON.

Here add:
"For Representative in Congress,.....District."
"For Senator,....District."
"For Representative....District."
"For State's Attorney."—"For Clerk of Circuit Court"—"For Sheriff."—"For Coroner."

The above is a corrected list of the Candidates, arranged in legal form for the ticket. The tickets should be printed on white paper, and in sufficient quantities. Be sure and insert the number of the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District.

THOMAS J. TURNER, Chairman State Central Com.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

For Members of Congress.

Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—N. M. KNAPP.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

MR. PENDLETON'S LETTER.

We have more than once commended the Hon. George H. Pendleton for his frankness, his outspoken sincerity, for the entire absence of trickery and concealment which has marked his public career since the beginning of the war. At the very outset, viz: on the 18th day of January, 1861, he declared that he was opposed to fighting for the Union, and in favor of peaceable separation rather than war. Here is what he said, exactly:

"If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands, if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signalize their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it.*"—*Appendix to Cong. Globe, 36th Cong., 2d ses., p. 72.*

Mr. Pendleton is a man who does not easily change his opinions. Two years after he gave utterance to the above bold declaration of his opposition to the war, and his preference for disunion, viz: on the 31st of January, 1863, he repeated his beliefs in the following words:

"I said two years ago on this floor that 'armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may.' I believed it then; I have believed it every moment since; I believe it now. No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith."—*Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 3d ses., page 654.*

Not a syllable can be found in all of Mr. Pendleton's public speeches and letters, prior to his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Chicago Convention, modifying, altering or abridging these plain, unvarnished statements. His position has been so well known that the public understood in an instant, that his nomination was the logical following of that plank in the Chicago platform which calls for an "immediate cessation of hostilities." The general odium which attaches to Mr. Pendleton's name, in consequence of his oft-avowed hostility to the war for the Union, is very great. He was not, perhaps, aware how great that odium was, until the people of his own Congressional district came to the polls, a couple of weeks since. He then learned all about it. The facts then obtruded upon his notice evidently made an impression on him, for he forthwith wrote a letter to the Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, which we suppose was not marked confidential, as it was immediately telegraphed to the associated press. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, October 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your friendly letter. Malignant representations and falsehoods are so prevalent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no professions of a new faith; only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes greater regard for this Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration, *by all the means which will effect that end*, than myself. The Union is the guaranty of the peace, power and the prosperity of the people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently the establishment of another Government over any portion of territory ever within its limit. I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting on no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government on its old foundation, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

We re-publish this document, not for the purpose of accusing Mr. Pendleton of having suddenly changed his opinions, but on the contrary, to show that it does not conflict in the slightest degree with the utterances which we have quoted from his speeches in Congress. Mr. Pendleton says he would labor earnestly for the restoration of the Union "by all the means which will effect that end." What means will effect that end? The answer is found in his speech of Jan. 31st, 1863: "Armies, money, war cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace may." So then, when Mr. Pendleton writes to Mr. Haskin that he will labor for the Union by all the means which will effect that end, he means that he will labor for it by immediately disbanding the armies of the United States and letting the rebels have their own way. The remainder of his letter is of the same sort. It all runs to the same conclusion. When he says that he is "opposed to any course which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government on its old foundation and its territorial integrity," he means that he is opposed to the prosecution of the war. The course which, in his opinion, will tend to re-establish the Government on its old foundation is to signalize the rebellion "with tokens of love," as he declared on the 18th of January, 1861.

Mr. Pendleton is perfectly consistent, but it requires some little investigation to prove his consistency. He will, of course, thank us for defending him against the charge of having altered his views to meet the altered circumstances of the case.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

From every source, especially from the rebel papers of all parts of the Confederacy, we have statements that one of the most formidable naval expeditions which has yet been brought to bear on the enemy has been assembling for some weeks past at Fortress Monroe, and is now nearly ready for action. It comprises the steam sloop Powhatan (flag), 21; the steam frigate Minnesota, 52, with crew of eight hundred men; the frigate New Ironsides, 20; the steam frigate Wabash, 46; the steam frigate Susquehanna, 16, just repaired and rebuilt; the monitor Mahopac, 2; the sloop Tuscarora 10; the Circassian, 6; the gunboat Maumee, 8; Huron, 4; Eutaw, 10, and Yantic, 5, which latter vessel is now returning from Beaufort with Rear Admiral Lee. This is merely the fleet now preparing for action, and, if reports are correct, will be considerably reinforced. It sports up four steam frigates, one monitor, and six sloops and gunboats, or eleven ships of all classes, carrying nine hundred and ninety-nine guns. They are among the most effective ships in the service. The Powhatan, Minnesota, Wabash and Susquehanna have no superiors in any wooden fleet, and the Tuscarora and Eutaw are both fast and powerful.

The command of this formidable squadron will probably be given to Rear Admiral Porter, who reached Old Point Comfort on the 9th, from his Mississippi River command. Rear Admiral Lardner has arrived, and Rear Admiral Lee is also on his way to this point. There are other ships at various yards under orders, but whether they will be joined to this expedition or not remains to be learned. There being no port but Wilmington now open to blockade runners, the current of rumor points to Wilmington as the objective point of the expedition. There is no reason for conjecture except between Wilmington and Richmond. It is well known that Admiral Farragut was recently ordered to take command of the North Atlantic squadron, including this expedition, but at the request of Sherman he was returned to Mobile, and Admiral Porter, of Vicksburg fame, was assigned to the command. The presence of either Admiral, with so large a fleet, means business. It may be at Wilmington, but Grant is mounting his heavy guns within four-and-a-half miles of Richmond. But he has his Dutch Gap Canal nearly finished. The rebels say that Grant is evidently massing for a heavy blow by land on the north of the James at Richmond itself. The co-operation of the navy in such an effort would be almost inevitable. We venture to doubt that the expedition is intended for Wilmington.

GENERAL LOGAN AND HIS SLANDERERS.

The Jeff. Davis organ in this city first started the base calumny that "at the beginning of the war Maj. Gen. John A. Logan "favored the rebellion even to the extent of "enlisting Illinois soldiers for the Confed"eracy." The object in view in concocting this infamous slander on a brave, faithful and popular officer, was to destroy his great influence with the people of Southern Illinois. It was a link of an infernal system of falsehoods practiced by rebel and copperhead leaders to deceive and poison the minds of the common people.

When Gen. Logan's attention was called to the slanderous report by D. L. Phillips, he pronounced it an unmitigated falsehood, without a shadow of foundation to support it, as follows:

MATTOON, Oct. 20, 1864.

D. L. Phillips, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 17th is received informing me of certain statements put in circulation in some parts of this State concerning my course of conduct at the beginning of the war that now afflicts our country, charging me with having "favored the cause of treason, and aided in raising troops in Southern Illinois, and sending them South to fight against the Government of the United States." The statements are false in every particular. There is not a shadow of foundation in fact for either of them. I have never in any way whatever favored the cause of treason, or at any time either induced, assisted, advised, or encouraged any human being to go South and fight against the Government, or to assist this unholy rebellion in any way whatever; those who make such statements know them to be false, and are only capable of slandering those who have, from a sense of patriotic duty, stood by their country in the hour of trouble. If you ascertain the name of any reputable person who has engaged in such infamous falsehoods, I would be under many obligations if you would give me the information.

Yours truly, JOHN A. LOGAN.

The rebel organ, finding itself driven to the wall, with the alternative of retracting the libelous charge or proving it true, induces poor, little Dan Cameron to assume the paternity of the libel. That individual is represented by the rebel organ as relating the following story:

"On the 15th of December, 1863, the 2d brigade 3d division, 23d corps, under command of Col. Cameron, was near Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., hanging on the rear of Longstreet's forces. On that day several prisoners belonging to a Kentucky regiment were brought in and handed over to Lieut. Winchester, 24th Kentucky, Provost Marshal of Cameron's brigade. On a full examination, they testified that they belonged in Southern Illinois; that they had been induced to join the rebel service at the beginning of the war by John A. Logan, who, the night before they left their own State to join the [illegible] camp below Columbus, Ky., made a speech to them, expressing his regret that he could not go with them. They were unquestionably Illinoisans, intimately acquainted with Illinois, and much exasperated against Logan for having, as they stated, induced them to go into the rebel army, and afterwards entered the other one himself."

From this precious statement it would appear that Ex-Colonel Dan. Cameron is the author of the slander on Major-General Logan, and the secession print, the medium which he selects to peddle it for him. The question naturally arises: Who were these "several prisoners from Illinois?" What counties and precincts did they come from? With how many of them did Cameron converse? Who was present at the examinations? At what place was it that Gen. Logan made the "speech" to them, and on what "night" was it? How many persons were present on that occasion and what are their names? Cameron must have taken down in writing and preserved their names, former residences, together with full statements of all they said, because the charges are of an exceeding grave character, implicating, as they do, an officer of high rank, a Corps Commander. If Cameron neglected to reduce to writing the statements of those mythical prisoners and is depending upon his memory or imagination, he is likely to get himself into serious trouble.

What became of the prisoners? Cameron must know their names, company and regiment. If they have not been exchanged they can easily be found, and their testimony procured.

But we have another question to ask Mr. Dan Cameron—Copperhead candidate for the Legislature. Did you at the time of making the pretended "examination," notify your superior officer, your division or corps commander of what you heard? Did you verbally or in writing inform Gen. Sherman of it? and if so, what answer did he make? You served six months in the army of Gen. Logan after the date of the alleged statement of the prisoners. Did you ever tell him what they said? If not, why did you neglect it? Why did you conceal this story until Oct. 23, 1864, and then produce it in the vague and sneaking shape of an extract of a "statement" without date or signature, in the columns of a sheet notorious for untruth, and disloyalty.

We fully agree with the *Journal*, "that the word of Gen. Logan we consider much better than even the *affidavit* of a man who, *just prior to raising a regiment to fight Northern battles, offered to bet that the South would succeed.* The officer who could thus stain his honor, and prove himself unworthy to bear the sword with which he was entrusted, is a very poor witness against a General whose record is written at Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta."

But we need pursue this dirty libel no further at this time. All the circumstances stamp it as untrue. Josh Allen the Copperhead candidate for Congress in Logan's old district is the individual who favored the cause of treason and sought to carry the Southern half of Illinois into the Southern Confederacy. This traitor Allen and Dan Cameron, the libeller of Logan, belong to the same rotten secession party, and are candidates for office on its ticket. Last Saturday Gen. Logan addressed 2,000 people of Union county at Jonesboro. What he said about Josh Allen and his treasonable proposition is thus told by our reporter:

There is only one portion of General Logan's speech which need be dwelt upon. It was that in which he incidentally mentioned the renegade Josh Allen, the candidate for Congress in the 13th district. In this connection the speaker said:

"And now let me say a few words about this man Allen. I know him well, and a greater humbug and traitor walks not unhung. When the war first broke out, and at about the time that I returned from Congress to this very district, in order to raise a regiment and to enter the field and service of my country, I met Josh Allen stalking about the Southern part of the State, trying to turn it over to the rebels; and he made a proposition to me to stump the district for the Confederacy, to induce the southern half of Illinois to secede, with me, your speaker, at the head of her secession forces, and I told him I'd see him in *hell first*." This declaration was received with immense applause, and Logan concluded, saying in substance, he saw before him thousands of those who knew him, and every one of them within sound of his voice, he called upon to testify to those of the friends of Josh Allen, that he had said what he had said in regard to his treasonable proposition to divide his native State and aid of a conspiracy to destroy the country. He said he had not made this declaration in any of his earlier speeches, as he was saving it up to hurl it upon the fellow in his own district.

McCLELLAN AND SHERIDAN.

The Copperheads have compared McClellan with Pericles and Napoleon. Will not some of them favor us with the antithesis between McClellan and Sheridan? Sheridan, after a necessary absence to consult at Washington with his General-in-Chief, returns to find his army in the crisis of a defeat, which by his presence and energy, he transforms into a victory. McClellan, during the "seven days," always absent during the battles, returns after they are over, to find that his Generals have won a victory which by his presence and order to retreat he converts into a defeat. McClellan rides away from a battle field to the sound of the enemy's cannon, puts out to a gunboat out of range of the enemy's fire, smokes his cigar, without receiving any information, or giving an order till the victory is won, and then goes on shore and orders a retreat. Sheridan dashes on with beating heart and furious speed to the battle field, rides cap in hand along the perilous front, shouting words of thrilling cheer to his wearied soldiers and in an hour infuses into their shattered line and discouraged hearts the energy to make an irresistible and victorious charge, sweeping their lately triumphant force like chaff before the wind recovering thrice their loss in guns and prisoners and prepared at nightfall to resume the chase next morning. McClellan is not among the number from whom Grant would select a General for any command whatever. Sheridan on the contrary he styles "one of the greatest Generals." The Copperheads would do their candidate more honor by claiming that he could fight like Sheridan than by proving that he could talk like Pericles.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS FOR LINCOLN.

Under the direction of Mr. C. H. Thomson, the agent appointed by the Union State Committee of New York to facilitate soldiers in voting, two hospitals of Washington were canvassed for votes of New York soldiers, to be cast November 8th, with the following result:

	Lin's.	McC's.
1st Hospital	160	2
2d Hospital	73	9
Total	233	11

Lincoln's majority, 222.

This don't look much like carrying New York for the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy." It is the expectation of the Unionists that the soldiers' vote will balance the Copperhead majority for McClellan in the city of New York, which will render the State certain for Old Abe, by not less than 60,000.

Contested Election in Indiana.

In the Senatorial District in Indiana, composed of the counties of Jennings and Jackson, James H. Vawter, O. A. K., is elected over Colonel E. Brown, Union, according to the tally sheet, by a majority of two. An investigation into the matter leads to the revelation of the fact that gross frauds have been perpetrated. In several cases the tickets were written *Trather*, and counted for Vawter. One ticket was written *Trattan*, one *Vator*, one *Tratten*, and another entirely unintelligible, and were counted for the Copperhead candidate. In one precinct, where the tally sheet showed more votes than registered names, the top tickets, which proved to be for Morton, were taken off to make the polls tally even with the register. In addition to the above, which are certainly good grounds for a contested seat, there were bogus tickets cast, which shows the animus of the O. A. K. party in this District. It is to be hoped that these fraudulent efforts to defeat an honorable and capable man will fail of success.

Pennsylvania.

A dispatch advises us of the defeat of John L. Dawson—perhaps the ablest Copperhead Member of Congress from the State—by Smith Fuller, the Union candidate. Mr. Dawson was considerably ahead on the home vote, but the soldiers have done the business for him. This gives us *sixteen* out of the twenty-four members from Pennsylvania, with a probability of beating Coffroth, and some chance of laying out Strouse and Dennison. At most, the McClellanites have but *eight* from Pennsylvania, *three* from Ohio and *three* from Indiana—fourteen in all from the States choosing their Representatives in October, instead of *thirty-three* in the present House. These changes of themselves suffice to insure the passage through the next House of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the Union.

Yale for the Union.

The Yale students are out in tremendous force for the Union and the war. Their organization is the first of the kind, we believe, in any of the colleges of the country, embraces men of all political beliefs formerly, who are now united on the war for the Union and Lincoln and Johnson, and comprises, probably, a larger number of educated men than any separate club of the character in the country. The students of Yale are an organized power in this city; their strength is exerted universally for the right, and they mean that New Haven shall go overwhelmingly for the Union. Their officers are: President, J. A. Bent; Vice-Presidents, A. McLean and G. C. Holt; Secretary, T. F. Caskey; Treasurer, M. M. Budlong; Marshal, W. R. Bacon.

A Copperhead Lie.

A soldier living in DeKalb county, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and discharged with a pension, has had his pension stopped, because he expressed an intention of voting for Gen. McClellan.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

That's a lie—a mean and contemptible lie, and none but a very dirty Copperhead would assert it.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS.—Any one who knows anything of the war of American Independence knows that on the 19th day of October, 1781, the British army of Lord Cornwallis, of 7,000 men, at Yorktown, Va., surrendered to the Americans and their French Allies, under Washington and Count Rochambeau, and that this was the decisive and crowning victory of that war. In this connection we submit to our readers the following extract from an editorial of the Richmond (rebel) *Whig* of Oct. 17. The editor is speaking of Gen. Grant. Hear him:

After the disgraceful rout of his troops last Friday week he claimed a great victory. He will be very apt to repeat the lie this time, for he is playing a game. At any rate, this is but the prelude to the grand combined land and naval attack which he is preparing, and which some think he is determining for the 19th of October, that being the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. He is said to be superstitious, and a believer in coincidences. He completed the disgrace of our arms at Vicksburg last year, on the 4th of July, and he hopes to repeat the spectacle here on the 19th of October. There is some difference in the commanders, and we venture to suggest there may be some difference in the issue.

Now, is this man a prophet, or the son of a prophet? for, sure enough, on that historic day, the 19th of October, General Sheridan tore the boastful army of Longstreet, in the Shenandoah Valley, all to pieces. Is not this a most remarkable and suggestive coincidence?

☞ The President was serenaded on Friday evening last by the great Union procession at Washington. In response the President spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I was promised not to be called upon for a speech to-night, nor do I propose to make one, but we have been having some very good news for a day or two, so I propose that you give three hearty cheers for Sheridan. While we are at it we may as well consider how fortunate it was for the Secesh that Sheridan was a little man. If he had been a large man there is no knowing what he would have done with them. I propose three cheers for General Grant, who knew to what use to put General Sheridan; three cheers for all our noble commanders, and the soldiers and sailors; three cheers for all the people, everywhere, who cheer the soldiers and sailors of the Union. And now good-night."

☞ What Alexander H. Stephens, the now rebel Vice President, said to the Georgia Legislature, in 1861, is all that is needed to answer the Copperhead charge that the North began the war:

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity, and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

"What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one single act or wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."

☞ Herschel V. Johnson has written a letter, published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th, which we may condense in very few words. He affirms subjugation to be better than submission to the Union, the only honorable peace to be based on the recognition of the South, *and that such a peace would result from the election of McClellan.* What need to point this moral?

☞ "Sergeant, you have come home, I suppose, to vote the Democratic ticket," said a merchant in New Bedford to a veteran who entered his store."

"I have been shooting "Democrats" for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I kill."

☞ Ex-Secretary Chase has been speaking from the stump in Kentucky. He rested the Proclamation of Emancipation upon the authority of the Constitution, in an argument made at Covington, which was as conclusive as brief:

"An old Roman maxim declares that, 'The safety of the Republic is the supreme law.' There is no law—there can be no law—higher than the safety of the country. Whatever is necessary to insure the safety of the country, is right and fit to be done, and must be done. But we are not obliged to resort to any extra constitutional views, for the Constitution provides for the case. When Congress authorized the raising and organization of armies for the suppression of the rebellion, the President, by its very terms, became Commander-in-Chief. The safety of the Republic is committed to him, and it was right—nay, more, it was his duty, to overcome and destroy whatever opposed itself to it. Under the Constitution he had authority to reclaim freedom to the slaves, and he performed a plain duty when he did so."

How the New York Soldiers Vote.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "The 112th New York regiment have voted as follows: Lincoln, 285; McClellan, 9; Fenton, 294, unanimous. The 169th New York voted, Union, 181; Democrat, 77. The ballots were forwarded by mail to the several proxies designated by the voters."

☞ No other State election comes off before the general election in November, except in West Virginia, where there is to be an election on the fourth Tuesday of October, the 25th inst., for Governor and other State officers, and for three Representatives in Congress.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

The Disaster of the Morning.

The Surprise and Rout of Gen. Crook's and Gen. Emory's Forces.

THE ENEMY CHECKED BY THE SIXTH CORPS.

Arrival of Gen. Sheridan on the Battle Field.

The Grand Charge—Total Rout and Flight of the Enemy.

Fifty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, October 19, 1864.

Just before daybreak this morning, Early began his movement. An impenetrable fog enveloped the whole region, favoring his designs. The three Divisions with which he began his assault, and which were massed at the point on our left before alluded to, the previous night, were disencumbered of every accoutrement except their arms and ammunition. The men were not even permitted to carry their canteens, lest their clanking should advise us of their approach. Just as the first gleam of day began to mingle with the dim moonlight, the advance of Lee's Division was preceded and covered by an unimportant and feint attack on our extreme right. As this attack began, the sentinels of the enemy, along our whole front, fired signal muskets from right to left. Immediately afterward the three rebel Divisions, under Pegram, Ramseur, and Gordon, advanced in solid columns without skirmishers, and assaulted Gen. Crook's position in front and flank. The warning given by our pickets was not, it seemed, timely enough to secure an adequate manning of the breastworks. The result was that the rebels, firing rapid and terrific volleys of musketry, swept over the works almost without opposition. Gen. Crook's whole line gradually giving way, the artillery in the breastworks (two batteries, B, First Pennsylvania, D, Fifth regular,) was so posted that it was next to impossible to prevent its capture. By superhuman efforts all the guns but one of battery D were got away. The remaining gun, together with battery B, First Pennsylvania, entire—seven guns in all—fell into the hands of the enemy. The latter came trooping on like so many devils, yelling and keeping up an undiminished fire of musketry, which confused Gen. Crook's soldiers still more, and gave them little or no opportunity to form and meet the onset. The fog was a disadvantage which placed both officers and men in the predicament of not knowing where to turn in making a combined resistance to the assault. Nearly all the encampments of the command were overrun by the enemy, numbers of our soldiers being taken prisoners while not yet arisen from slumber. Shelter tents were in some instances pulled from soldiers lying in their blankets. The camp equipage in great part became the spoil of the foe. General Crook and his division commanders did their best, under the circumstances, to meet the shock, and constantly opposed a half organized front against the enemy. The latter, pushing up beyond and around our left, entered the camps of the provisional division under Col. Kitchin, routing it also, and driving those and Gen. Crook's troops on toward the pike.

In the meanwhile, the two remaining rebel divisions—Wharton's and Kershaw's—taking the advance of the others as a signal, had moved on up the pike toward our center, bringing artillery, and opening with it on the lines of the Nineteenth corps. That force which made the first advance used no artillery, the nature of the country through which it passed being impassable for wheels. The force which moved up the pike, therefore, brought all the guns used by the enemy in the battle. Their opening fire was vigorous, and was followed up by an advance of their infantry across the creek, joining in the assault made by their comrades on the left, and directing itself against the lines of the Nineteenth corps. General Emory's left flank was wholly exposed by the retreat of Crook, and the attack upon it was, therefore, overwhelming. Colonel Dan. McAuley, commanding the third brigade of General Grover's division on the left, was ordered to swing out of his position in front, and meet the flank fire of the rebels. He did so, making a gallant but ineffectual opposition; and he had scarcely left the breastworks to perform the movement, when the enemy swept up into them, against the unavailing fire of Grover's division, forcing the whole division back. General Dwight's division on the right, (General Dwight himself was absent from command) received as severe an attack at the same moment, and in a short time the entire 19th corps, beaten out of its breastworks, was retiring in more or less confusion. The same difficulty—owing to the sudden and resistless attack—prevailed in getting away the artillery of the corps as had previously been the case with Gen. Crook's. Two or three pieces were captured in the breastworks, the remainder were quickly harnessed, and nearly all would probably have been saved, had it not been for the unfortunate nature of the ground in rear. A declivity down which the batteries were being drawn, was so steep that the impetus of some of the guns proved too much for the horses, the latter stumbled, the battery wheels rolled over them, the pieces went tumbling down into a ravine below, whence it was impossible to extricate them. Eleven cannon belonging to the 19th corps were thus, according to the reports to-night, captured and left upon the field.

It was now past daylight. The sun, red in the east, gradually dispersed the fog, and shone upon a scene the memory of which is so wild and tumultuous, that I scarcely know how to attempt a description of it. The roar of musketry along the lines in front showed that the enemy's attack was still being pushed with sinister vigor. Their artillery, posted on the opposite bank of the creek, was raining a deadly hail of solid shot and shell upon our broken lines.

Some of their batteries were being moved across preparatory to opening fire from the near bank. The left flank of our army was completely turned, and our whole line refused from beyond the center toward the right, so that our actual front toward the enemy was nearly at right angles to what it had been before. The rebels were still creeping on up the left, toward Middletown, a mile in the rear, threatening our trains upon the pike and almost in possession of that thoroughfare. Numbers of Gen. Crook's brigade and regimental headquarter wagons had been captured in the first charge, and thirty-four ambulances, mostly belonging to the 19th corps, including all the medical supplies and medical wagons of that corps, were in possession of the enemy. The country, for miles in the rear, was thickly peopled with a disorganized soldiery. Plunging into ditches, skulking in the woods, straggling across the fields, these men, thus fleeing from a combat which had scarcely yet begun, belied their character as soldiers. Army wagons, caissons and ambulances were hurrying to the rear. Guerillas, prowling around the flanks of the army of stragglers, shot and captured not a few. Evidences of a gigantic and (shall I say it?) disgraceful rout were visible almost everywhere.

All this misfortune and disorder was started and under way before hardly any person in the army was aware of, or could comprehend, the true nature of the attack. General Wright, the General in command, was aroused from his slumbers only by the first volley poured in on the flank of General Crook's command. The first message which he received (I believe I am correct in this,) was one from General Emory, announcing that the attack was upon General Crook. At the moment this message was received, a lull of a few minutes in the firing took place. General Wright asked the officer who brought the message if he knew how the attack resulted. General Emory, the officer replied, did not know, but supposed from the sound of the firing that General Crook had repulsed the attack. "I hope so," said Gen. Wright, as he sprang into his saddle, "but we shall see." The firing was fiercely resumed, as the General, accompanied by his staff, rode hurriedly in its direction, and a few minutes sufficed to show that the enemy, indeed, meant business. Powerless to stay the disaster on the left, and the misfortune which followed it in the centre, General Wright, as soon as he had informed himself of the true condition of affairs, promptly ordered a brilliant movement to check the adverse tide. The first order went to the 6th corps, a historic legion, famed for some of the grandest achievements in the records of an army of which it may still be considered a part—the Army of the Potomac.

The 6th Corps, it will be remembered, was in line on the right of the 19th Corps, (the cavalry being in front of its right) partially in reserve. The order directed the Corps to change front, swing round—what had been its left before being the pivot—meet the advance of the enemy in the center, and check it.

Another order went to the cavalry on the extreme right—Merritt's and Custar's divisions—to move rapidly across in rear, from right to left, and check the advance of the enemy in the direction of the pike toward Middletown.

These orders had scarcely been received before Gen. Ricketts, with the 6th Corps, and Gen. Torbert, with the two divisions of cavalry mentioned, were in motion. As the solid marching columns of the 6th Corps swung round and up to the scene of conflict in the center, nobody who saw them but felt hope revive within him. At this time the 19th Corps, very much broken and weakened, particularly on its left, was fast retreating before the fierce onset of the rebels. Gen. Emory himself, one of the bravest men in the army, rode in the extreme front, commanding, exhorting, and endeavoring to rally his men to a more combined resistance. It was vain. The 6th Corps, moving by the left flank, came up a short distance in rear of what had been Gen. Sheridan's headquarters; opened the right of its line to permit the stragglers from the left of the 19th Corps to pass through, and then, in conjunction with the remainder of the 19th Corps, which finally rallied and formed on its right, repulsed a tremendous charge of the enemy and held them at bay.

The position thus occupied could not long be held with advantage. It was found necessary that the whole line should be withdrawn to a crest some distance in the rear, where some advantage for defense could be had, and where conjunction could be made and kept with the cavalry, which was moving over towards the left, as ordered, and had just begun its attack upon the rebels who had gained possession of the pike.

When the withdrawal of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps again began, it was more orderly and with a solid front toward the foe. The artillery of the Sixth Corps, which had been brought up close in rear on the first advance, and had been replying to that of the rebels with vigor and precision, found an embarrassing difficulty in the way of retreat. As soon as the retreat began the enemy again advanced with redoubled order, charging and endeavoring to break through our lines. In this attempt they were unsuccessful, though the retreat became more rapid—so rapid, indeed, that the artillery could not be moved fast enough to accompany it. Both battery-men and horses were particularly aimed at by the rebels, and nearly every battery was thus seriously disabled. Some lost all their horses, some nearly all their men. All the guns were splendidly served to the last, when it was found that they could not be got off. Captain Adams stood by two of his guns, with a Corporal and one man, firing the last rounds [illegible] and disdaining to retreat until the Corporal and the man were both shot down beside him, rendering his further presence unavailing. The two guns were captured. Two guns of Lamb's battery, one of McKnight's, and two of Stevens', were also taken. Captain Stevens, in getting his last gun saved, away, was forced to transform himself into a pole horse, while his men pushed and pulled it off the field with their hands. So great was the carnage among men and horses in some of the batteries, that infantry-men were obliged to turn in the retreat and help bring off the cannon by hand.

The crest in the rear having been gained by the entire line, after the severest fighting of the day, retreat was stopped, and two determined charges of the enemy repulsed.

In the meantime the cavalry, under General Torbert, pushing into the fight on the left, had driven the enemy at that point off the pike, and were holding their own just above Middletown, against severe musketry firing and terrific shelling. The position taken up by the infantry was in advance of that thus held by the cavalry, and a still further retreat and movement toward the left by the former was deemed necessary in order to establish a full, continuous, and effective line of battle. The position which thus had to be vacated by the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, had advantages of its own which seemed in some minds to render a further retreat unnecessary. It is said that General Emory protested against the order to withdraw. I have given the reason for the withdrawal which was stated to me to-day, and do not pretend to decide as to its propriety. It seemed actually necessary, however, that our lines should be in some way thoroughly connected. This, and not the attack of the enemy along the immediate infantry front—for that had been repulsed—was, I am confident, the cause of the order.

The 6th and 19th Corps, therefore, again retired to a position above, or rather north of Middletown, joining with the cavalry on the left; and at about 10 a. m. the entire line of our army was being re-established there.

The fighting up to this time had been so severe that some of our finest officers, together with numbers of men not yet estimated, had been disabled. Although the enemy had temporarily ceased his attack, and was now making use only of his artillery, and although we were at last established in a position which gave us better advantages for defense than any yet taken, the fortunes of the day did not look hopeful. During the first onset of the enemy in the morning we had lost considerably in prisoners. Twenty-four guns had been taken from us. Thirty-four ambulances, a large quantity of medical supplies, and several army wagons, were in the hands of the foe. Our killed and wounded were not lightly strewn between Cedar run and the position now being occupied. Numbers of our best officers were either killed or disabled. Col. Thoburn, commanding the 1st Division of the Army of Western Virginia, had been mortally wounded in the morning by the enemy's cavalry, which dashed into Middletown. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, the noble and heroic commander of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division of the 6th Corps, was mortally wounded on the crest vacated, by a shell, which tore off his left shoulder and shattered the arm of Captain Orr, one of his aids. Colonel Higginbotham, commanding the Sixty-fifth New York regiment, had been killed. Colonel McKenzie, of the Sixth Corps, had been twice severely wounded, but refused to leave the field. Colonel Hamlin, commanding the First (Upton's) brigade, First division of the Sixth Corps, had also been twice severely wounded in the thigh and shoulder, and also refused to leave the field. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the Fifteenth Jersey regiment, was wounded, and Major Bowman, of the same regiment, killed. Colonel Penrose, commanding the Jersey brigade, had his right forearm shattered by a musket ball. Captain Rome, on the staff of Colonel Hammond, was wounded in the groin. Captain Hayde, aide-de-camp to General Wright, was severely wounded in the side.

General Ricketts, commanding the Sixth corps, had been badly wounded, and General Wright, commanding the army, was slightly wounded in the chin by a musket ball.

Numerous other officers—the above are only specimen names—had been stricken low, some to the dust forever, and others with wounds that prevented them from taking further part in the action.

The straggling in the rear was yet scarcely stayed. The country for miles was thronged with soldiers, some of whom had taken themselves beyond Newtown, toward Winchester. All the efforts of provost marshals and provost guards had proved unavailing to restore any considerable number of the shirkers to their commands in front.

Even in the midst of these terrible adversities, Gen Wright's confidence did not fail him. This commander, whose heroism had been conspicuous throughout the morning, and who had used all his strength and skill to stay the tide of disaster that was now, indeed, partially checked, had all along held fast to the hope of turning that disaster into a triumph at last, regaining the field that had been lost, and making the enemy pay dearly for his advantages. He had several times expressed this conviction to his staff and others about him, and the lull which now occurred, together with the positions acquired and the opportunity for getting the army into shape, seemed to confirm his expectations.

An event now occurred which confirmed Gen. Wright's hopes indeed, and turned the less sanguine belief of many others in the army into hope also.

I have said that Gen. Sheridan slept in Winchester the night before the battle. He was surprised by the sound of the enemy's artillery about 8 a. m. to-day, and taking horse, at once made for the army in full gallop. At 10 o'clock, just as the last retreat alluded to was about completed, and as the army was getting into its new position, a faint hurrah from the rear, along the pike, announced his coming. He rode his famous black horse, and asked questions as he rode, of those along the line.

"Where is the 19th corps?" he inquired of a mounted officer near one of the batteries in the rear of the cavalry.

"On the right, General, in those woods," was the reply.

Riding on still further, he said to another whom he recognized, "Now, all I want is to get those men up in the rear and whip these rascals back."

One of his staff officers, coming out to greet him, announced that the situation of the army was "awful."

"Pshaw!" said Sheridan, "it's nothing of the sort, It's all right, or we'll fix it right!"

The General rode on with his staff and escort, which soon became in the distance a mass of dust and gleaming hoofs. Galloping past the batteries to the extreme left of the line held by the cavalry, he rode to the front, took off his hat and waved it, while a cheer went up from the ranks not less hearty and enthusiastic than that which greeted him after the battle of Winchester. Generals rode out to meet him, officers waved their swords, men threw up their hats in an extremity of glee. Gen. Custar, discovering Sheridan at the moment he arrived rode up to him, threw his arms around his neck, and kissed him on the cheek. Waiting for no other parley than simply to exchange greeting, and to say, "This retreat must be stopped, by God." Sheridan broke lose, and began galloping down the lines, along the whole front of the army. Everywhere the enthusiasm caused by his appearance was the same. It increased at last until that part of the army in line of battle became a new being, having twice its previous will to fight, and until that part of the army in rear, hearing of it, became partially ashamed of secession, and came back. An organized effort was now made to get the remainder into the ranks. A regiment sent out from Winchester did provost duty, driving all before it to the front. Colonel Forsyth, General Sheridan's chief of staff, took a company of cavalry and dashed in among the stragglers below Newtown, urging and driving them toward their commands Capt. Crowninshield, Provost-Marshal General of the army, Capt. Halsted, Provost Marshal of the 6th corps, and other Provost Marshals, did their best in forming a line of guards across the entire country in the rear, which was gradually effective in preventing desertion. In a short time the stragglers were partially organized, and moving towards the front in squads, companies and skeletons of regiments. The army of Western Virginia, which had been so completely broken up and shattered in the morning, was thus reformed in a measure and put in position. Gen. Sheridan ordered all retreat to be stopped at once, and at 1 p. m. had got his army established in line of battle as follows: The 6th corps in center, 19th corps on the right, Gen. Crook's command on the left, Gen. Custar's cavalry division on the extreme right, and Gen. Merritt's cavalry division on the extreme left.

About 1 p. m. the enemy resumed the offensive by making a charge against our lines, which was repulsed. They then contented themselves by shelling us with artillery, which shelling gradually ceased, and at 3 p. m. all, save picket-firing, was quiet. It was thereafter pretty certain that Early had relinquished offensive movements for the day. The enemy were discovered to be throwing up breastworks of stones, rails and earth, and it was subsequently found that they had made preparation to encamp on the field they had won. Their wagons and ambulances were brought across Cedar Run, and everything indicated their intention to retain the position during the night.

At 3 p. m. General Sheridan, having completed his preparations, awakened his army to action, and the enemy from their repose, by ordering a grand advance (left half wheel) from left to right, closing in upon the enemy. The cavalry previously made a charge which disclosed the position of the foe and weakened his flanks. The advance was slightly checked in center at the outset by the momentary embarrassment of the 3d division, 6th corps, which had to pass through a dense wood. It was resumed as soon as this difficulty was overcome, the whole line making an onset upon the enemy, which broke their lines after a stubborn resistance, and sent them back careening. Firing continuous and withering volleys, and aided by every piece of artillery which could be made available in rear our now enthusiastic and determined columns pressed the rebels so closely that they were unable to make a decisive stand at any point.

On through Middletown, and beyond, the enemy hurried, and the Army of the Shenandoah pursued. The roar of the musketry now had a gleeful, dancing sound. The guns fired shotted salutes of victory. Custar and Merritt, charging in on right and left, doubled up the flanks of the foe, taking prisoners, slashing, killing, driving as they went. The march of the infantry was more majestic and more terrible. The lines of the foe swayed and broke before it everywhere. Beyond Middletown, on the battle-field fought over in the morning, their columns were completely overthrown and disorganized. They fled along the pike and over the fields like sheep. Custar took a gun in one of his charges, captured from us in the morning—the first gun we had captured during the day. Many more guns were to be ours before nightfall.

It was dusk when the whole rebel army, forsaking every inch of ground they had won, went across Cedar Run pell mell, and went flying on towards Strasburg. Two brigades of cavalry (Wells' and Lowell's) pursued, charging them at every chance, and increasing the rout before them. At [illegible] all our cavalry entered Strasburg, while the enemy were still passing through the town, and from that time until 8 o'clock, confined themselves, with the assistance of a division of infantry afterwards sent forward by General Sheridan to picking up prisoners and gathering together and sending to the rear the artillery, army wagons and ambulances, which had been left by the foe in their headlong flight. Forty-three guns, including nearly all of those taken from us during the day, have already been counted, and it is said that the number will reach fifty. The medical supplies and wagons captured from the Nineteenth corps in the morning are restored; also several of our ambulances and wagons, and a hundred or more belonging to the enemy. The prisoners, were it not for the darkness, would number nearly two thousand, but it has been impossible to provide guards for them as rapidly as they are captured. A large number sent to the rear will probably escape during the night, but all are so completely tired out with the day's fighting and marching that we shall pick up hundreds asleep by the wayside when the morning dawns. The enemy had reached *Fisher's Hill*, and have doubtless fled beyond. Their defeat was thorough. The inevitable darkness has prevented the cavalry and the army from making a farther pursuit, which would, have effectually shut up Early and his men for the rest of the season.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Splendid Rally of Union Men in Winchester—Great Enthusiasm for Old Abe.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., Oct. 23, 1864.

THE MASS MEETING

Which came off at this place on last Thursday, in point of numbers and *personnel*, was a grand affair. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the irrepressible crinoline were out in unrivalled loveliness and surpassing numbers. To the patriot heart it was a scene well calculated to inspire emotions of the loftiest enthusiasm and pride, as an evidence of the moral and patriotic energy of this country—as another proof of that wonderful courage and fortitude of our people, who, in the midst of a long, bloody and protracted civil war, the most terrible the world has ever seen, have shown themselves superior to every adversity and danger, and who are now gathering themselves up for one last great effort to crush out armed treason at the South, and to overawe, overwhelm and forever silence moral treason at the North.

To a spectator witnessing this large living panorama: the surges of life that filled the public square, and radiated outward in every direction through the principal streets; the long processions of men armed with banners, and charming ladies and sweet little girls decked in the glorious tricolored emblem of their country's honor and majesty, it would have been a very pardonable stretch of his imagination if for the once he had forgotten where he was, and imagined himself suddenly transported into the center of the intelligent universe, and that somehow the men and angels had got mixed up together in promiscuous concourse, and were celebrating some grand festival in which both and all of them had some common and absorbing interests. And his imagination in many respects would not have gone far wrong.

But to return to dry facts and figures. It was a big thing—the biggest that ever took place in Winchester. It was a giant that could have put the two previous mass meetings here of the Peace Sneaks and Copperheads into its two breeches pockets, and then had plenty of room in its capacious coat tail for the *next* one.

It was big enough to make the knees of Copperheads smite together like the lordly Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting on the wall, or like the haughty Macbeth when he saw "Birnam wood march down to Dunsinane," on the shoulders of the sturdy Scots, who were marching down to overwhelm him and his foul conspiracy.

To attempt to speak of the innumerable banners, devices and mottoes that enlivened the processions, would be preposterous. It was literally *bannered* all over. It was filled with devices, mottoes, and sentiments, the natural and spontaneous outgushings of the popular and patriotic heart in response to the utterances of treason and traitors in our midst.

But we cannot help noticing the car which was filled up with the little girls all dressed in the national colors. They looked like a white cloud of young angels. The procession of beautiful and bewitching young ladies who represented the States, and who, despite the rain, were out in full regalia, presented a display of artistic taste creditable to their patriotic heads and hearts.

The immense crowd at the grove was addressed by Col. Fox, of Jacksonville, with happy effect. At night, notwithstanding the rain, there was a splendid display of fireworks.

Major Knapp made an able address to the crowd in the Court House. He was followed by another speaker who addressed the meeting until the magnificent torchlight procession moved off down the street, when there was a general rush made to look at that.

Altogether the day was a grand success, and will tell heavily on the result in November.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Sherman's Letter—The Military Situation—Where Hood's Army is Retreating.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Oct. 22d, 1864.

The army of Gen. Sherman will scarcely be heard from now for several days. Day before yesterday the great flanker announced his intention to sever his communications and move,—well, he will move wherever duty calls him, and the fugitive Hood leads. His objective point is now—Hood.

He hopes to bring the rebels to a stand at or near Blue Pond, in Northeastern Alabama; but whether or not he will succeed, is a question for the future to determine. All that is demanded now, by either Sherman or his men, is a fight; they are aware that the result of a battle would be the utter discomfiture of Hood, as he has now no fortifications to shield him from destruction.

It is believed by many that he will fall back to Montgomery before making a stand; but Sherman believes otherwise. His reasons for his conclusion are that the rebels are entirely out of provisions, except such as can be gotten from the country, and they can get only corn, which is parched, and his men cannot continue a long march on such food. He is confident of his ability to reach the railroad at Jacksonville before Hood, and, therefore, the rebels can get no supplies by that means.

Besides, Hood's army was so dispirited after the capture of Atlanta that they would have fought no more, but for the promises made them that the present offensive campaign should result in the regaining of all that was lost during the summer; and for Hood to retreat without fighting, would be as disastrous as defeat; therefore, he entertains the opinion, that the rebels, from the force of circumstances, will be compelled to make a stand.

Nevertheless, the whole thing is fraught with uncertainties; indeed there is but one thing positively certain, and that is, that if Hood fights, he will be served after the Sheridanian fashion; he will be routed as badly as Early and Longstreet have been in the Shenandoah Valley.

A fact in connection with the late assault on Resaca, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The demand was made for the surrender of the place, but it was refused, when a line of rebel skirmishers were ordered upon the works, when, instead of the usual yell, the rallying cry was

HURRAH FOR McCLELLAN!

I have this from an intimate friend, and an officer of a Kentucky regiment, who, before that, was a supporter of the Chicago ticket, on the platform of the letter of acceptance, but I need scarcely say that from that hour he repudiated the concern, and is now for Lincoln and Johnson. The skirmishers were nearly all captured, and I have conversed with some of them who have reasoned this place, and they all say that their only hope is in the success of the Chicago ticket.

M'CLELLAN MEETING BROKEN UP.

A McClellan meeting was broken up in this city last night by some Tennessee soldiers. It was addressed by various parties, and no one disturbed it, until it was known that Baillie Peyton was speaking, when some ten or fifteen East Tennesseans entered and dispersed the crowd.

Their reason for so doing was this: In 1860, Mr. Peyton was a candidate for elector for the State at large, on the Bell ticket, and throughout the canvass *he argued that if Mr. Lincoln was elected, it was the duty of Tennesseans to hang any man that accepted office under him.* He is now a candidate for election on the McClellan ticket. The soldiers say, shall a traitor still be allowed to insult the country by making speeches!

The whole proceeding was wrong, and is condemned by the Union men here, generally; but are the soldiers doing more to the traitors than the latter would do to anti-slavery men, if they had the power? Are not the pro-slavery nabobs merely swallowing the medicine they used to administer so freely to all suspected of unsoundness on the slavery question?

FROM ARKANSAS.

Late Advices from Little Rock—The Rebel Marmaduke—Gen. Herron—Movement to Intercept Price—Sick Soldiers Being Sent North.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Later advices from Little Rock state that Magruder left Camden and was rapidly marching towards Red River. There were only about two thousand rebels left between the Saline River and Camden.

General Herron was at Little Rock on an inspecting tour through Gen. Canby's department. There was great activity in military matters, indicating a movement to intercept Price.

All soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, able to travel, were being sent North on a sixty day's furlough. Nearly 300 had already been sent.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, 4 P. M., Oct. 21.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mout Jackson, which point he reached during the night of 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left for fourteen miles. On the line of retreat, the roads and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by flying rebels and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of artillery captured, are now at my headquarters. I think not less than 200 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capturing in the early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. My loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Cook, eleven from Emory, and six from Wright.

From all I can learn, I think Early's reinforcement here is less than 11,000 men.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

Gen. Stoneman reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Custar arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle-flags, displayed from railroad engines.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

To Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas W. R. Nelson, James J. P. Carter, John Wilson, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Bale Priten, John L. Elliott, Emerson Etheridge, and John D. Pennyman:

GENTLEMEN: On the 15th day of this month, as you remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be the extracts from the code of Tennessee, was laid before me. The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows: (The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Gov. Johnson, dated Sept. 30th, to which it refers, together with a list of counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee. Also extracts from the code of Tennessee, in relation to electors of Presidents and Vice Presidents, qualifications and places of holding elections, and officers of popular elections.) The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way, only one day previously. Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Gov. Johnson, or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself. Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do, in the midst of so many pressing public duties. My conviction is that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan as the Convention and Gov Johnson have initiated it, or revoke or modify it as you demand. By the Constitution and laws, Presidents are charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election, in any State, nor do I in this case perceive any military reason for his interference.

In this matter the movement set on foot by the Convention and Gov. Johnson does not as seems to be assumed by you emenate from the National Executive. In no proper sense can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee. I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one. Gov. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has a right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as Military Governor it is his duty to keep peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more; but you object to the plan. Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it. Do as you please on your own account, peacefully and legally. Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power. I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in accordance with the old code, is not now possible.

It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong, not to military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be accounted in conformance with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, except it be to give protection against violence. I decline to interfere in anything with any presidential election.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

Total Rout of Price—His Force in Full Retreat South—Full Details of the Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23d, 5 p. m.—A glorious day for Kansas and Missouri. Kansas has been relieved from martial law. A general battle has been fought, and a great victory achieved. Price's whole army is routed, and retreating rapidly South. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit, together with Pleasanton's force, numbering 15,000 men. The enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but they will be too closely followed to do much damage.

The battle began early this morning. The volunteers are hotly engaged, and Colonels Jennison and Moonlight done some splendid fighting, but the situation at evening looked precarious for us. Price had occupied the line of the Big Blue.

Gen. Pleasanton closed the ball on Saturday night at Independence, by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City on the Westport road. Skirmishing continued for several hours, when the whole force advanced. Heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed his line a mile and a half from his position. An artillery engagement ensued. The infantry slowly advancing, fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Gen. Pleasanton then came in on our left. A grand charge followed, resulting in a total rout of the enemy.

When our informant left the front the pursuit was being vigorously made by our whole cavalry force, the infantry following, Gen. Blunt commanding the volunteer force on the left, and Gen. Dietzeler the center and right. It was composed of the Kansas State militia. The militia covered themselves with glory; not a man faltered. The 2d Colorado, Col. Ford commanding, was in the thickest of the fight, and made several brilliant charges. Cols. Jennison and Hoyt, of the 15th and 16th Kansas, were also conspicuous on the field, and displayed the utmost valor. Gen. Dietzeler, Gov. Carney and Gen. Curtis were constantly with the advance.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—The fight yesterday, between Little Blue and Independence, was a gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army for five hours.

Lane's colored battery silenced the guns of the rebel batteries.

Col. Hoyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 5th Kansas, Colonels Ford, Moonlight and Jennison, all behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The 2d Colorado lost sixty in killed and wounded. Major Smith of that regiment, who was in command was killed. Our loss was over 400.

The notorious guerilla Todd, of Price's large force, was killed. Fagan, Shelby, Marmaduke, Clark, McCray, and several other Brigadiers, are with Price. He has both Arkansas and Missouri troops, mostly veterans.

We evacuated Independence, falling back to Big Blue, this morning. We held the line of Little Blue.

Gens. Curtis, Blunt and Dietzler were all on the ground early this morning.

About 10 o'clock, Jennison was attacked at Byron's Ford, by a heavy column. He had the 15th Kansas and several guns.

About two p. m. the enemy forced the ford, and Jennison fell back towards West Port and Chatelins. Moonlight went to his aid. Both commands were separated from the main force. A portion of the State militia fought near McMorris Mills, but were compelled to retreat, falling back to Shawneetown. The main body of the militia moved to Kansas City, where headquarters now are. They occupy the entrenchments, and are in good spirits.

Gens. Jennison and Moonlight and Major Hunt, with Gen. Curtis' body-guard, fought the enemy until some time after dark, driving him a distance of over four miles over an open prairie. The affair was very brilliant. Our loss is inconsiderable. That of the rebels 300. We captured 150 stand of arms.

The fight was brilliant, and our officers and men behaved most manfully. We captured the rebel Capt. Van Valkenburg, brother of the New York Ex-Congressman of that name, at the Blue.

Price's main column has crossed at Byron's Ford.

Jennison and Moonlight are on the State line. Price is at Major's farm.

He is moving in haste in three columns. At sun-down a message was received from Gen. Pleasanton, that he was pressing Price with 20,000 men, and had fought them yesterday, and drove them from Independence, and was pressing them heavily. Price was heading for Kansas. He may cross the line in his retreat. We move to attack him soon, and shall do our best. Our rear had a sharp skirmish at the Blue Crossing, on the Old Road, and killed one.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 23.

It was Fagan's division which had the fight with Blunt on the Little Blue yesterday. Blunt's object was to detain the rebels as long as possible, and he succeeded with a small force in keeping them employed nearly all day, when they got a position to flank him. He retreated to the Big Blue, where Gen. Deitzler, with several thousand Kansas militia, and Gen. Curtis with a large force of veterans from the plains, are in strong position. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith were near Lexington yesterday, where Price was hurrying forward men to support Fagan.

There is a prospect that General Clark's forces North of the Missouri river, will be permanently cut off from Price.

The Pacific road is being rapidly repaired and will be open to the Osage next week. Passengers and troops now go by rail to Hermann, and thence fifty miles by steamboat to Jefferson City. Six men of Major Wilson's command, who were captured with him at Pilot Knob, arrived here yesterday. After their capture the prisoners were turned over, not to the guerilla Sam Reeves, as has been stated, but to Gen. John B. Clark. They were carried along by him in his march to Jefferson City and Boonesville and towards Glasgow, near where Maj. Wilson's six companions managed to make their escape. They traveled through the country and succeeded in reaching St. Charles on Thursday, from there making their way to Benton Barracks. Maj. Wilson was alive and well when they left, and probably is alive still. The telegraph works through to St. Joseph direct. It is believed the rebels have tapped it, and consequently official connections to Kansas City are sent *via* Chicago, Davenport, Omaha and St. Joseph.

Leavenworth papers of the 20th furnish the following: Gen. Blunt with 2,000 cavalry and howitzers entered Lexington on Tuesday. On Wednesday Price attacked him with overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to Little Blue River, fighting desperately, and retarding the advance of the enemy.

On Thursday and Friday skirmishing continued between the Little and Big Blue. Yesterday something of an engagement occurred between the main forces of Price and Curtis, but the locality of the battle is not known, nor has anything been received at headquarters here since Curtis' dispatch of last night. Blunt lost about fifty men in the fight of Wednesday. General Pleasanton is believed to be co-operating with Curtis and Rosecrans, and General A. J. Smith is near by.

COPPERHEAD CONFESSION.

A Letter from Mr. Pendleton—He Turns a Somersault.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The following letter from the Hon. Geo. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the New York Executive Committee, and will appear in the Sunday *Mercury* of to-morrow morning:

CINCINNATI, October 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant representations and falsehoods are so prevalent in our political struggles, that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no professions of a new faith; only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes greater regard for this Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration, by all the means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, power and the prosperity of the people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently the establishment of another Government over any portion of territory ever within its limit. I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting on no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course or policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government on its old foundation, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Hood's Army Falling Back into Alabama—Strength of his Army—Sherman Still in Pursuit—The Cowardly Surrender at Dalton.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Chattanooga correspondent says the theatre of war has been transferred to Whitfield, Walker and Dade counties, over the northern borders of Georgia, in which large forces of rebel infantry are operating, and use Rome as their base of supplies, which are brought on the Coosa river.

Rome was abandoned by our forces. Resaca was held against attack, the road was torn up again near Tilton, Dalton and Tilton were captured, Ringgold, Tunnell Hill and Cleveland evacuated, and a concentration of Union forces made at Chattanooga. If Hood's army was as strong as when he took it in hand, he could not take Chattanooga.

By the fight with the rear guard of Hood's main army, our troops have got between him and his detached forces.

Hood's great aim, evidently, is to get to Alabama, but he was shut out by a range of mountains. His army are obliged to subsist on roasted corn.

NASHVILLE, October 21, 1864.—Hood's army is now far down the Broomtown Valley, on the way to Jacksonville, Ala., the terminus of the Talladega and Montgomery Railroad, which, in future, is to be his base of supplies. Sherman's force passed through Dirttown yesterday, in pursuit; but how far he will go I cannot conjecture. He can obtain all the forage he wants for his horses and mules, and if he has sufficient wagons to carry provisions, he can move to Jacksonville without difficulty.

Hood has his whole force with him, consisting of the corps of G. D. Lee, (formerly Polk's,) Cheatham's, (late Hardee's) and Stewart's. There are embodied in these organizations 171 regiments of infantry, averaging 150 muskets each, or 25,650 men in all. He has with his infantry 48 pieces of light artillery and about 800 artillery men. In addition there are about 5,000 cavalry covering his retreat, making in all an effective force of little over 30,000, and to collect these he has drained the Gulf States—there not being 12,000 men of all arms elsewhere, between the great Pedee and the Mississippi. These figures are correct, or as nearly so, as they could be made without a consultation of the regimental morning reports.

Before Dalton, which is manned by a garrison of some six hundred negro troops, there were two corps; while Lee's force was kept ten miles in the rear to watch Sherman.

Col Johnson, commanding at Dalton, made a surrender which was disgraceful in the extreme. He could not have held the post long, it is true; but a check of three or four hours would have been invaluable to Sherman. Beside, the rebel leaders refused to recognize the negroes as prisoners of war, but offered to parole the white officers, if the place were surrendered without a fight. Hood, however, told him that if compelled to take the place, he would show no quarter. Johnson surrendered, without firing a gun, to save himself.

Whatever may be the final result of Hood's flank movement, one is certain—he entirely failed in his purpose of breaking Sherman's communications to a degree that would compel the evacuation of Atlanta. Ten days from the 17th will see them all right, and trains running again from Nashville to Atlanta. The garrison at the latter place had fifty days' full supplies when Hood commenced his movement to the north.

The rebel leader, owing to the situation of the country, may get his army away without a fight; but he failed to accomplish what he set out to do, and the hopes of the rebels in the East, will have vanished. Jeff. Davis' prophesy will be unfulfilled, and the despondency which the assurances given by the rebel press had partially relieved, will return with fourfold force.

Harris, the rebel Governor of the State, who kept the executive government of Tennessee under a Sibley tent for a long time, has at length hidden the archives, and gone to the field as volunteer aid to Gen. Hood.

The rebel sympathizers here have lost all heart since the elections last week; they say the game is up, and Lincoln will be elected. The intelligence of the political victories for the Union party reached Hood's army on the 16th, and I have it from one who was a prisoner and escaped that the leaders were even more chagrined over the defeat of McClellan than over their own failure to compel the evacuation of Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—Sherman is pursuing Hood yet, and there are some indications of the rebels making a stand at Blue Pond. Our army is in good spirits, and all they ask is for Hood to stand and fight them.

When the rebels demanded the surrender of Resaca, it was refused by Colonel Weaver, of the 17th Iowa, who commands the post; they sent a line of skirmishers to attack our works, and they advanced under the rallying cry of "Hurrah for McClellan." But they failed, just as Little Mac will.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

One Hundred and Nineteen Deaths in Twenty-four Hours at Newbern from Yellow Fever.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 15.]

THE FEVER AT WILMINGTON—[illegible] CHARLESTON.

A letter received by a gentleman [illegible] states that there had occurred in Newbern within twenty-four hours—that is to say in one day and night—119 deaths from yellow fever. This is fearful, and appears almost incredible; still the writer of the letter is a perfectly truthful gentleman, and places full reliance in the information upon which his statement is based. This can, hardly, we suppose, be taken as an average or anything like it. Still the average is undoubtedly high. The Yankee troops have been hurried off into the woods or anywhere. Of course [illegible] suffered.

[From the Wilmington Journal, [illegible]]

Unless we have a change of [illegible] south, with warm damp weather, [illegible] need no danger from the spread of [illegible] case; but as we have no guarantee [illegible] change of wind may not take place [illegible] time, we see no reason for changing [illegible] vice to those who can conveniently [illegible] families out of town, and that is, [illegible] out without hurry and without [illegible] simply as a matter of precaution.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. [illegible]]

At Charleston the disease is said to be on the increase. The mortality among [illegible] is very large. Some neighborhoods [illegible] be more afflicted than others [illegible] this the case around the arsenal [illegible] duction has been owing to the [illegible] caution in allowing blockade runners [illegible] access to the city on arriving from [illegible] and other affected ports.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Dodd Trial and its Developments Continued—Gen. Hovey's Orders—[illegible] Local, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. [illegible]

The examination of Wm. Harrison, Secretary, was concluded to-day before the Military Commission. A letter written by Harrison, and found on his person at the time of his arrest, to H. J. [illegible], Secretary of the Blackford county Temple, dated August 20, 1864, shows the Order to have been in full force at that time, and [illegible] buried June 14th, when the Council of Thirteen was appointed.

On the 5th of August Dodd told the witness a scheme was on foot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Ohio and Rock Island. Dodd was to release the prisoners here, and had endeavored to get the State Central Committee to call a mass meeting here on the 16th of August. If successful, it was intended to send circulars to members of the Order in various counties to come armed. This was after Dodd had been to Niagara Falls, thence to New York, thence back to Niagara, and thence to Chicago, where he said the plan was arranged.

Dodd said he saw the rebel Peace Commissioners at Niagara Falls. If the Mass Meeting of the 16th, had been called, an uprising would have taken place. If successful in overturning the State Government, Dodd and his forces, including the released rebel prisoners, were to go south. Dodd thought that 150 men he could take the artillery, seize the camp of prisoners and release them.

Witness then gave the signs, passwords, grips, &c., as given by Stidger on Dodd's trial. On his cross-examination the witness said Dodd relied on the Order to adopt the plan. Dodd had summoned Bowles, Milligan and Humphrey to meet him and confer on business.

The military bill adopted by the Order was in Dodd's hand-writing. The military feature of the Order was instituted in [illegible] by order of C. C. Wright, then acting Supreme Commander. Witness corroborated Stidger throughout.

The leaders of the the Democratic party admitted Dodd as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, with full knowledge of his treasonable designs. He assisted in the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, and remained in full fellowship in the Copperhead party up to the time of his arrest and adjournment for trial.

FROM DETROIT.

The Canada Plotters—Their [illegible] Lake Erie Scheme.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Monday, Oct. [illegible]

The details of the late rebel plot in Canada to make a raid on our lake commerce, have just come to light, and were to-day published in the *Advertiser and Tribune*.

A Major St. Lawrence and a Col. [illegible] aided by Capt. Clay Wilson, and a man named Morgan, were the ring-leaders in the affair. They were regularly commissioned by the Confederate government, who furnished the money. Jacob Thompson and Geo. N. Sanders were sent out to superintend operations. The programme was to make a raid on Detroit in the night, burn the depots and warehouses on the docks, seize the [illegible] steamers and destroy the remainder. Simultaneous demonstrations were to be made at Buffalo, and Rochester, and [illegible] the confusion and excitement of the raids, the steamer Michigan was to be captured, and the prisoners on Johnson's Island released. It was expected, with the released prisoners, to capture and man enough vessels to sweep our commerce from the lakes.

The plot was concocted at the [illegible] House, Windsor, where several consultations were held by Thompson, Sanders and others.

The activity and energy of our military authorities here, frustrated the plans of the raiders, and the capture of the Philo Parsons and the Island Queen was the only result.

It is rumored that another Canadian rebel plot, of a similar character, is on the tapis, the details of which have not yet transpired.

Since the St Albans raid, apprehensions are felt that Detroit may yet suffer from the hands of these treacherous vandals.

FROM DESMOINES.

Conviction of Henry Barker for Mail Robbery and Harr, Rohrer and [illegible] for Conspiracy—Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, Tuesday Oct. [illegible]

The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court found a bill on Saturday, against Henry Barker, for mail robbery at Mason City, Franklin county post office, last [illegible].

In the same court in the case of the United States against Silas Harr, George Rohrer, Benj. A. Smith, of Mahaska county, on charge of conspiring against the Government of the United States, and to forcibly resisting the arrest of deserters. The defendants were found guilty by the jury on Saturday evening. The testimony of the defendants witnesses was enough on cross examination to damn the whole accursed crew of the Sons of Liberty, Order of the Star, O. A. K. or McClellan minute men, whatever else the poor devils call themselves. To the eternal infamy of the traitors, the witnesses for the defense were members of the Order, and confessed enough to prove the worst that has ever been said of the Order. Members are seduced into these hot-beds of treason and guilt, under the pretence that the object of the Order is to ascertain the strength of the Democratic party and contribute to the downfall of treason. With the disclosures of this case before him no honest man can hereafter have any excuse or mitigation for the crime of associating himself with the secret rebel Orders of the North. The witnesses for the defense confessed to the death penalty for revealing secrets, to the signal for calling the members together, and the several signs which were to be used in battle.

Hon. John Sherman addressed a large assembly of patriotic people in the Court House square on Saturday afternoon. The day was bright and beautiful. The speech was splendid, manly, and full of vim, a live man's spirit, and the spirit of the people was in harmony with that of the speaker. The meeting was a great success every way, and closed by singing the battle hymn, the Republicans giving three cheers for the Union.

FROM THE JAMES.

Engagement with the Rebel Fleet in James River—The Rebel War Vessels Receive a Terrible Pounding and are Driven up the River.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent in the Army of the James, October 22d, says: "At dawn this morning, one of our land batteries, in charge of Captain Ashby, company E, 3d New York artillery, opened on the rebel fleet in James river, about a mile above Cox's Landing, with twenty and thirty-pound shells, and quickly sent their wooden gunboats to the protecting wings of Fort Darling and their other shore batteries. The iron-clad rams, however, stood fire and returned the compliment for an hour or more, until one of their smoke stacks was shot away, and one of our shells exploded in the after part of the Richmond, killing a gunner and wounding three seamen. After having had a vigorous pounding from our shells, they one by one filed away out of range to a place of security, leaving the earth work which the rebels have constructed on the west side of the James to continue the duel with Capt. Ashby's battery and another of our forts lower down the river. This rebel work sent 100-pounders in return for Capt. Ashby's 20 and 30 pound shells, but received those of the same calibre from our lower battery, and finally discontinued the duel. The result of the morning's work was to drive the whole rebel fleet upwards of a mile from a point in the river where they had been recently stationed. One wooden gunboat was seriously and an iron-clad ram considerably injured. Our casualties are summed up in the loss of a leg by Michael Lynch, orderly to Capt. Ashby, from a fragment of a shell, which at the same time killed the horse on which he was mounted.

Until this evening there has been no firing at Dutch Gap since yesterday noon.

FROM JUDGE CATON.

His Last Explanation of his [illegible] Speech.

OTTAWA, Ill., Tuesday, October [illegible].—Chief Justice Caton to-day in calling a Democratic meeting to order took occasion to explain what he said in a former speech at Ottawa, a paragraph of which speech was reported to a Chicago paper, the correctness of which report he denies. He stated that in the speech referred to he had avoided the use of the words slave, slavery or slaveholder, knowing how liable he was to be misunderstood by some who were particularly susceptible on the subject of negroes. What he did say was this: That admitting that the Democratic party was entirely governed by political policy, irrespective of all the considerations of patriotism, still the world had the best guarantee that the Democrats could never consent to a dismemberment of the Union. A dissolution of the Union once effected, [illegible] the Democrats of the North would be left at the mercy of the Republicans, [illegible] as, if peace were established with a preserved Union, the people of the South would naturally affiliate with the Democrats, rather than with the [illegible] of the North. He had further [illegible] the same political [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] prefer a dismemberment [illegible] they could first abolish [illegible] He said he had been cautious and [illegible] in that part of his speech, [illegible] be mistaken.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

HON. WM. BROSS AND E. S. TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Carrollton, Green Co.......Thursday, Oct. 27
Winchester, Scott Co.......Friday, Oct. 28
Pittsfield, Pike Co.......Saturday, Oct. 29
Quincy, Adams Co.......Monday, Oct. 31
LaPrairie, Adams Co.......Tuesday, Nov. 1
Hamilton, Hancock Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock Co.......Thursday, Nov. 3
Macomb, McDonough Co.......Friday, Nov. 4

WASHBURNE AND STORRS' APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Washburne, Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, will address the people as follows:

Sterling.......Friday evening, Oct. 28
Warren, Jo Daviess Co.......Saturday, Oct. 29
Lee Centre, Lee Co.......Monday p. m., Oct. 31
White Rock, Ogle Co.......Tuesday p. m., Nov. 1
Lane.......Tuesday evening, Nov. 1
Franklin Grove, Lee Co.......Wednesday p. m., Nov. 2

Mr. Storrs will speak at Morrison, Whiteside Co., on Thursday evening, Oct. 27.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS.

Chicago.......Thursday evening, Oct. 27
Joliet, Will Co.......Friday, Oct. 28
Dubuque, Iowa.......Saturday, Oct. 29
Davenport, Iowa.......Monday, Oct. 31
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Keokuk, Iowa.......Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Quincy, Adams Co., Ill.......Thursday, Nov. 3

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Bushnell, McDonough Co.......Thursday, Oct. 27
Galesburg, Knox Co.......Friday, Oct. 28
Farmington, Fulton Co.......Saturday, Oct. 29
Princeton(?), Stephenson Co.......Tuesday, Nov. 1
Fulton, Whiteside Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Elgin.......Friday, Nov. 4
Chicago.......Saturday, Nov. 5
Canton.......Monday, Nov. 7

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Charleston, Coles Co.......Thursday Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co.......Friday Oct. 28
Freeport, Stephenson Co.......Tuesday Nov. 1
Fulton, Whiteside Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Alton, Madison Co.......Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co.......Saturday, Nov. 5

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

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Danville, Vermillion Co.......Saturday, Oct. 29
Jacksonville, Morgan Co.......Monday, Oct. 31
Pekin, Tazewell Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Peoria, Peoria Co.......Thursday, Nov. 3
Metamora, Woodford Co.......Friday, Nov. 4
Middleport, Iroquois Co.......Saturday, Nov. 5
Champaign City, Champaign Co.......Monday, Nov. 7

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Carmi, White Co.......October 29
Equality, Gallatin Co.......October 31
Harrisburg, Saline Co.......November 1
Vienna, Johnson Co.......[illegible]
Metropolis, Massac Co.......[illegible]

GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Joliet, Will co., Friday.......Oct. 28
Chicago, Cook co., Saturday.......Oct. 29
Quincy, Adams co., Monday.......Oct. 31
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday.......Nov. 1
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday.......Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday.......Nov. 3
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday.......Nov. 4
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday.......Nov. 5

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Hon. Anson S. Miller, Presidential Elector, will speak at

Elgin.......Thursday evening, Oct. 27
Geneva.......Friday evening, Oct. 28
Wauke[illegible].......Saturday evening, Oct. 29
Woodstock.......Monday evening, Oct. 31
Sycamore.......Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
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Governor Hoffman will address our German fellow citizens as follows, in the evening:

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Jacksonville, Morgan Co.......Monday, Oct. 31
Aurora, Kane Co.......Friday, Nov. 4

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Effingham.......Friday, Oct. 28
Kansas, Edgar Co.......Monday, Oct. 31
Paris, Edgar Co.......Tuesday, Nov. 1
Tuscola, Douglas Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
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GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Dr. Charles Riehle will address German Mass Meetings as follows, in the evening:

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Eureka, Woodford Co.......Wednesday, Nov. 2
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Lieut. Governor Hoffmann will be present at several of the above meetings.

SWEDISH MEETINGS.

The gallant Col. Oscar Malmborg, late of the 55th Illinois Infantry, and the Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul, P. L. Hawkinson, will address their fellow countrymen on the political issues of the day as follows:

Moline, Rock Island county.......Oct. 27
Andover, Henry county.......Oct. 28
Bishop Hill.......Oct. 29
Galesburg, Knox county.......Oct. 31

THE RAID INTO VERMONT.

Account from an Eye-Witness—Murder and Theft by Rebels—Threats to Avenge Atlanta—The Green Mountain State under Arms.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 20.]

NEWS OF THE RAID.

Troy and many other Northern cities were excited, last evening, by the news of a raid upon the village of St. Albans, Vermont. We issued a third edition at five o'clock, containing the bare announcement of a transfer of the war to Northern soil, and awaited further particulars, which we are enabled to present to day, from the lips of an eye-witness of the murderous and ruffianly transaction, Mr. J. B. Baldwin, conductor of the sleeping car train from Rouse's Point to Troy, who reached here at five o'clock this morning. As narrated by him, the St. Albans raid will long be remembered as one of the most daring and brutal events in the present war.

THE STEALTHY ARRIVAL.

Mr. Baldwin has been taking a vacation for a few days—stopping at the American Hotel, St. Albans. About a week ago some strangers came to board at this house and the Tremont. One of them, calling himself Colonel, appeared to be a prominent one among them. He was a man of medium size, about thirty-five years of age, and appeared to have no other name than that of Colonel. Others of the party, who subsequently proved to be thieves and murderers, were habited in the uniform of United States officers, and all wore a sort of wrapper or cape and each carried a satchel, slung by a shoulder strap at the left side, after the manner of English sportsmen. There seemed to be no concert of action between any of these men—they said nothing to each other in public—no conversations ensued that would attract attention—to all appearances, they were substitute brokers, contractors or speculators, such as are often seen in frontier towns—St. Albans being only sixteen miles from the Canada line. On Tuesday night the strangers in the village were reinforced by others, who arrived in the train from Rouse's Point, and new faces appeared at the breakfast tables of the hotels. On Wednesday morning, a further batch of conspirators arrived, till about thirty raiders had collected. And then the plan was ripe for execution.

HOW THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

At 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 19, St. Albans was in a state of apparent quiet common to New England towns—manifesting no more excitement than an occasional team driving through the streets or a whistle from some approaching train among the Green Mountains. The blue waters of Lake Champlain, at some distance from the town, were unrippled; the leafy [illegible] back of the place were still. But the calm was soon succeeded by a storm. Our informant, Conductor Baldwin, was standing on the steps of the American Hotel, just as the town bell rang out the hour of three o'clock, when he saw a man coming out of the door of the First National Bank, and [as] he did so a citizen on the steps knocked him down.

A second was also floored, but the third raider had a pistol in his hand, and the citizen retreated. The conductor thought the affair was the freak of some drunken men, but soon he saw symptoms of a disturbance at other points. Several men appeared to be rushing about with pistols, in parties of five to ten. One of these gangs met a Mr. Morrison and presented a weapon to him, demanding his surrender. He answered, "You are joking, boys." They fired, and he fell, weltering in his blood. Our informant saw him throw up his hands and then sink to the ground, and then he realized for the first time that the village was attacked by an organized body of men, bent on pillage and regardless of human life.

BANKS ROBBED—PEOPLE SHOT.

Meanwhile the attack had been simultaneous on the three Banks—the First National, Franklin County, and St. Albans. Parties entered each. When the teller or cashier, suspecting no evil, asked what they desired, the leader presented a pistol, with the exclamation, "You are my prisoners. If you move an inch we'll blow you through." Others of the gang then went to the vault and drawers, and laid violent hands on all the specie, bills and other articles which they could find, and filled the side satchels which each wore, as we before described. Of course resistance was useless, for the surprise was complete. At the Franklin County Bank, the raiders pushed the cashier, Mr. Beardsley, and one of the clerks, into the vault, and locked them up, and the prisoners were not released until late in the night.

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Then commenced a reign of terror in the village. Plunder had been accomplished, and violence followed. The raid was brief, but the scene must have been terrible while it lasted. The thirty or more marauders dashed up and down the streets firing their pistols in every direction. Whenever they saw a citizen or group of men, they would fire in that direction. They had magnificent arms—seven-shooters—and as fast as one weapon was unloaded, they drew another and kept up the fusilade. Mr. Baldwin says he can only liken the sounds to the noise of a Fourth of July morning in a large city. There was a continuous bang! bang! bang! Of course this reckless use of fire-arms could not continue long with nobody hurt. The sheriff of the county fell; Mr. Huntington was shot while resisting the robbery of his store; a woman, whose name we could not learn, fell, and, more dastardly than all, as the guerillas were leaving the town, they shot a little girl in the street, and wantonly killed her. And the bullets were lying around among the buildings in the main street, nearly all of which bear marks of the fight. Windows were broken, blinds chipped and people wounded. It was a scene that beggars all description.

THE "CHIVALRY" AS HORSE THIEVES.

Of course, the entire populace rushed into the streets. They had no idea of the [illegible] the disturbance for they [illegible] [illegible] clear sky. The [illegible] dashed through the town, [illegible] in squads under guard of a few armed with pistols, retaining them as prisoners on the common. Meanwhile the [illegible] of the banditti started to secure horses. They took two from Field's livery

Chicago Tribune.

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"CAVALRY" AS HORSE THIEVES.

Of course the entire populace rushed into the streets. They had no idea of the extent of the raid, for they were dragged in open day and in the clear air. The raiders then dashed through the town, seizing every horse they could get, and getting them under guard of a few men, with drawn pistols, retaining them as prisoners till the close. Meanwhile the remainder of the bandits started to secure horses. They took two from Field's livery stable, five from Fuller's, several from the American and Tremont stables, and a $1,200 span from Mr. Clark, of Rutland, securing about thirty in all. Their adroitness in cutting off harness was marvelous, and the contents of the saddle-makers' shops soon enabled the villains to become cavalry, instead of foot-pads.

THREATS OF THE "CONFEDERATES."

Meanwhile their threats were terrible. "We will burn your d—d town," they said. "We will treat you as the people of Atlanta were treated." They also said: "We are coming back again, and will burn every town in Vermont." Their imprecations were of a blasphemous character. They claimed to be Confederates. Our informant does not think any of the men were Canadians. They all looked like Americans, and Southerners at that. These demons continued their infernal pistol firing—killing a man named Morse after they began to "take prisoners."

THE RETREAT.

All this was the work of twenty minutes. Conductor Baldwin says he can scarcely realize that it all happened, and that so much was done in so short a time. The guerrillas having all secured horses and saddles commenced their retreat. They abandoned the prisoners and rode off northward, firing their pistols as they proceeded. It appeared to be their intention to make an attack on the Missisquoi Bank, at Sheldon.

PURSUIT.

When the villagers became thoroughly aroused to what had happened, they acted in a manner worthy of their Green Mountain sires in the days of the Revolution. Captain Conger, with eight men, started in pursuit; twenty more followed in half an hour. People seized guns, pistols, cutlasses and clubs, and came out into the streets. Stores were closed—business was suspended. Everybody was wild with excitement. No one showed any fear—all were ready for action. But there was a babel of suggestions, questions, incidents, escapes, comparisons of losses, and speculations as to the future. Telegrams were sent to Montpelier, and the citizens made preparations for home defense.

THE AUTHORITIES AROUSED.

The Legislature, which was in session at Montpelier, and the Governor, received dispatches from St. Albans at 5 o'clock, announcing the raid. The former appointed a committee; the latter ordered 2,000 stand of arms from the arsenal at Vergennes, and sent 100 veteran reserves from Burlington; Col. Benton and 100 volunteers from Burlington, and 100 trusty firemen from Brattleboro. Gen. Dix at New York, was communicated with, and gave orders for prompt pursuit. It is thought that the United States avengers will hardly stop for the imaginary Canada line if they get sight of the banditti.

FROM PADUCAH.

Forrest's Movements—Mayfield Evacuated—Intended Attack upon Paducah—The Citizens Arming—Union Meeting.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 19, 1864.

Affairs in this district have become very complicated, and large reinforcements are required to enable our present able commander to rid Western Kentucky of the enemy. Forrest, with a large force, is known to be in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., at which place his furloughed men have orders to rendezvous on the 29th inst. He was driven across the Tennessee river near Tuscumbia in great confusion, leaving a part of his forces on the eastern bank of the river, when they fled in every direction, in order to avoid capture. He had crossed his main body, but in doing so many of his horses were drowned, and before he had completed crossing the boat which he used sunk, drowning most of the men on board, together with their horses. The loss was principally in Col. Bell's command, of Tennessee and Kentucky cavalry.

Those who escaped sought their homes, and a large number have already sought our lines and taken the amnesty oath, being completely cured of their rebellion. Among Forrest's force are the 6th and 18th Texas cavalry, and Willis' battalion. They are finely mounted and well armed. Col. Hatch is close after them, but they have managed to elude him and keep in the section of country between Corinth, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn.

Learning that Forrest intended to invade Kentucky, orders were given, on Saturday, to abandon Mayfield, and that post was accordingly evacuated. This causes no loss to the Government, inasmuch as every dollars' worth of public property was removed; but it was a severe blow to individuals, many of whom lost considerable quantities of goods, etc., which were abandoned in the flight. On Monday, sixteen rebel soldiers rode into the town, and after making a few purchases, returned. Other bands of rebel soldiers were seen in Graves and Ballard counties, on the same day, and as soon as the intelligence was received at headquarters all the cavalry in the district were dispatched in pursuit, with orders to drive the invaders beyond the State line, and not to return until the matter was accomplished.

The invasion is mainly a political movement, intended to operate upon the ensuing Presidential election. Gen. Meredith, with Lucian Anderson, M. C. from this district, and several others of our most influential citizens, commenced a canvass of the district, and with the most flattering prospects of success. In every county visited Union Clubs have been formed and a large majority of the citizens pledged themselves to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. In order to counteract the influence that Gen. Meredith was exciting, Forrest was dispatched into Western Kentucky, and a few days since, in an address to his Kentucky regiments he told them that he intended to redeem their State from Abolition rule and to enable them to "vote right" at the November election. On Wednesday last, at Corinth, Gen. Buford told his Kentuckians that he was determined to "drive the damned Yankees from Kentucky soil, and to have the polls in my own hands on the 8th of November." He also referred to Gen. Meredith's efforts in the Union cause, and said that he, Buford, would upset all his calculations and prevent Abe Lincoln from getting a vote outside of a military post. If force sufficient to drive the scoundrels from the country be furnished, this district will give a large Union majority, notwithstanding the former political status of the people.

Forrest, among other things, told his men that he intended to attack Paducah, and his movements look toward that object. Yesterday morning Gen. Meredith issued a stirring appeal to the citizens to organize for home defence, and, in obedience to this proclamation, in the afternoon a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled in Market House Square, when, after short speeches by the General, Lucien Anderson, Judges Marshall and Bullock, a battalion of four hundred men was enrolled and organized into companies. These companies will be well drilled and equipped, and will form an important auxiliary to our defenses.

Last night the Union Club had a grand demonstration. The torchlight procession was a great success, and excited much attention. Hundreds of ladies were on the streets to witness the proceedings, which were of the most gratifying character. The meeting was addressed by D. T. Linegar, Esq., of Illinois, whose masterly arguments cannot fail having great weight with the people. This county (McCracken) will give a heavy majority for the Union ticket—a worthy example, which I hope every county in the State will emulate.

MASSAC.

The War Democracy to the Rescue.

The War Democrats have arisen. The effort to save the name and fame of the Democratic party of the days of Jackson is about to be made. It is decreed that it shall not be dissociated from all that is patriotic and manly. Hence a Convention of "all the Democratic faith" is called at the Cooper Institute, New York, for Tuesday, November 1st, to consider the proper course to pursue in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of our country. The names identified with the call for this convention are of leading Democrats in all the loyal States of the Union. The first meeting will be at twelve o'clock, noon, and after the organization, the convention will proceed to discuss the issues of the day. In the evening, Francis B. Cutting, will preside. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, will read an address to the Democracy of the Union, and speeches will be made by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepoint, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, and other eminent men.

We knew that the miserable Copperhead faction which raised its voice against the nation, and which adopted the treasonable platform at the Chicago Convention, was not the Democratic party, and here comes the testimony from Democrats themselves—long tried Democrats at that. The men who are engaged in this movement are not old political hacks who have gravitated to Copperheadism, but veterans in the Democratic faith, men who believe in the principle and practice of True Democracy—who desire that the Democratic party shall be Democratic in practice as well as in name—and above all that in the hour of our country's trial it shall be true to freedom, to the Constitution, the laws and the Union.

The names of the gentlemen engaged in this movement are such as to command respect and we extract them from the call. Democrats from all parts of the Union are invited to attend the Convention.

F. B. Cutting,	M. Ulshoeffer,
Moses Taylor,	William H. Webb,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Peter Cooper,
John A. Dix,	George B. Butler,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Henry Nicoll,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,	D. S. Coddington,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Theodore Roosevelt,	A. Vanderpool,
Gustavus A. Conover,	James Wadsworth,
James R. Whiting,	Alfred A. Valentine,
John A. Stewart,	Henry T. Ingalls.

In addition to the above, the names of the following well known Democrats are appended to the call: Walter B. Scates, Dan'l Brainard, and R. E. Ingersoll, of Illinois; J. H. Woodward, Smith Thayer, Ed. Knowles, and Robert McDowell, of Indiana; John Hays, John Snedeker, and Con. Wetscher, of Michigan; Mat. H. Carpenter and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin; Geo. Crane and N. B. Matthews, of Iowa, and one hundred and thirty-four others.

A Good Story on Gilman.

We learn that when John M. Gilman spoke at Lake City, not long since, an amusing circumstance occurred. There was an old lady present in the audience, who, as Mr. Gilman proceeded with his Copperhead speech, manifested sundry symptoms of impatience; at length her indignation exceeded all bounds, and springing to her feet, she cried out in a high shrill voice: "I won't listen to you any longer—you've told more than fifty lies in the last twenty minutes," and she marched down the whole length of the room to the door. Reaching this point, she turned around and gave Gilman another "piece of her mind." The audience was composed two-thirds of Republicans. She addressed them as follows: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to sit there and listen to such lies. If I was a man I wouldn't let him talk so. You ought to follow my example—leave the room at once."

The old lady's speech was hailed with bursts of laughter and thunders of applause, and she sailed out triumphantly, leaving Gilman so completely staggered and overwhelmed that he did not recover himself during the remainder of his speech.—*St. Paul Press, 13th.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Vote upon the New Constitution.

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 19.]

But few additional returns have been received of the election in this State. The official returns from some of the counties alter the vote in two instances, and we have changed our figures accordingly:

Counties.	Majorities. For.	Against.
Allegany	695	....
Anne Arundel	....	1,091
Baltimore City	7,739	....
Baltimore	199	....
Carroll	....	109
Calvert	....	577
Charles	....	999
Cecil	1	....
Caroline	54	....
Dorchester	....	1,037
Frederick	999	....
Howard	....	150
Harford	....	25
Kent	....	303
Montgomery	....	609
Prince George's	....	1,144
Queen Anne	....	1,327
Somerset	....	1,359
St. Mary's	....	978
Talbot	....	590
Worcester	....	1,190
Washington	1,466	....
Home Vote	11,345	13,073

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

First Maryland Light Artillery	87	....
First E. H. Reg., 1st detachment	139	....
First Maryland P. H. B.	172	....
Sixth Maryland regiment	178	....
Capt. Brown's command	94	....
2d P. H. B., at Buchanan, estimated	250	....
Snow's battery	74	....
Alexander's battery	99	....
First Eastern Shore, 1 detachment	161	....
Cole's cavalry	400	....
Camp Bradford	60	....
First Maryland regiment	215	5
Second Maryland regiment	45	56
Third Maryland regiment	58	5
Fourth Maryland regiment	52	....
Seventh Maryland regiment	215	45
Eighth Maryland regiment	79	18
Purnell Legion	97	23
Total	2,591	152

RECAPITULATION.

Home Majority for Constitution	11,345
Soldiers' Vote	2,591
Total	13,937
Majorities against Constitution	13,073
Majority for the Constitution	755

Much of the soldiers' vote is reported, and the official returns may change the figures somewhat, but not enough, we think, to alter the final result. A considerable proportion of the army vote is yet to be received, and will probably increase the majority for the Constitution.

The Voice of our Generals.

Union Thunder from the Army.

Democratic Officers of the Army and Navy on Political Affairs in General and Gen. McClellan in Particular.

Let our friends not fail to give the widest circulation to the document hereinafter following. It is a stunner:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

General United States Grant is the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the Union—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond. General Grant has always been claimed as a Democrat, and was even advocated for the Presidency by prominent Democrats. Nevertheless, in a well-known letter written after the fall of Vicksburg, this conscientious and modest man declared:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice-President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly; but it became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

The position, antecedents, and character of General Grant no less entitle his celebrated letter on the question of peace to profound respect. On the 16th of August he wrote as follows regarding the condition of the rebellion:

"Their only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but that the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like 'Micawber,' they hope for something to 'turn up.' Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have 'peace on any terms,' the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North."

MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman is Commander-in-Chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a Military Professor in Louisiana, and a witness of the political outrage by which that State was coerced into rebellion. Gen. Sherman has been a long-suffering Democrat and a soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observations of the war and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of "coercion." He was the hero of the rapid and brilliant march from Jackson to Meridian, Miss. (so vehemently defamed by the Copperhead men), in which he brought off from the enemy's territory nearly 4,000 colored laborers. In his last great act he confiscated a whole city (Atlanta), and yet we do not hear the Copperheads complain; for they claim him as a Democrat. We shall show that Gen. Sherman is the most radical of radicals. It is well known that he publicly declared himself in favor of not only crushing the rebellion, but of making the rebel States pay the war debt. But the following extracts from Gen. Sherman's letter will be sufficient to convert any Copperhead from the belief that Gen. Sherman will vote for McClellan:

"While I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash."—[*Sherman to Major Sawyer.*

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army."—[*Sherman to the Massachusetts Recruiting Committee.*

"The Government of the United States have, in North Alabama, any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war; to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their every thing, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by Constitution or compact."—[*Sherman to Maj. R. M. Sawyer, commanding at Huntsville, in April last.*

"The people of the South, having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically denied. They have appealed to war, and must abide by its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligerent party, claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be, and is, both politic and just we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be politic and right we should banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population."—[*Sherman to the same.*

"To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance; but to the petulant and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better."—[*Sherman to the same.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS

Major-General W. S. Rosecrans is the hero of the first campaign in West Virginia, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, and the campaign against Chattanooga. His politico-military record is well known. Originally a Democrat, the war made him an earnest anti-slavery man, and his personal influence led the vast army opposition to Vallandigham and the Democracy during the last Gubernatorial election in Ohio. General Rosecrans, with his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, and Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, have led the anti-slavery Catholic sentiment of the West in opposition to the Democratic party. Rosecrans was the first General to publicly express himself in favor of allowing the soldiers to vote. His great anti-slavery letter is still fresh in memory. He is for Lincoln's re-election.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut is the great naval hero of the age. For his views upon the question of peace, we commend the doubting to his speeches in New York during the Russian Admiral's visit. He is an ardent supporter of the Government, which has so ably sustained him, and, withal, belongs to Tennessee, a slave State. New Orleans was not captured by Farragut according to McClellan's plan.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER.

Major General Hooker, undoubtedly a brave and able General, and often termed the "Ney" of the army, is a well-known skeptic of General McClellan's ability and policy. But for McClellan, General Hooker declared Richmond might have been taken; and he concurred with General Kearney in saying that the first grand failure of the war was due to the sheer incapacity of General McClellan. "There are no Copperheads in the army," said General Hooker, before the Union League of New York; "the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well, also." At the beginning of the war General Hooker was a Democrat.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

Major Gen. John A. Dix, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Administration, says:

"I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States, and when I say this I need not add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. No, fellow citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady, persistent, and unremitting prosecution of the war—[great applause]—and I believe the judgment of every right-thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction."

MAJOR GENERAL LOGAN.

Major General John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPherson, and a leading Douglas Democrat of Illinois, spoke the views of all the generals in active service in the West, when he said:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassases, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

A committee of McClellan men wrote to Gen. Logan, at Atlanta, begging him to indorse the Chicago platform. He took his pencil, and for answer, wrote on the back of his last order, congratulating his troops upon the Union victories, the words "*Excuse me!*" and mailed it to the committee.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Major General John M. Schofield, formerly a Democrat, widely praised by the opposition press during his administration in Missouri, has earnestly indorsed the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, in a speech at Freeport, Illinois.

SHERIDAN.

Major General Sheridan, also a Democrat, the hero of the Shenandoah, has, in addition to his brilliant victories, expressed his opposition to the peace party, by voice and vote.

MAJOR GENERAL CASEY.

Maj. Gen. Casey, a Democrat before the war, is now supporting President Lincoln. He testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed the energetic qualifications of a great General, we would have taken Richmond."

MAJOR GENERAL HEINTZLEMAN.

Maj. Gen. Heintzleman, another gallant veteran, and a Democratic supporter of President Lincoln, testified to the same effect—at the battle of Antietam McClellan kept 115,000 soldiers lying idle at Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL SUMNER.

Major General E. V. Sumner, the great old veteran, who lost his life from devotion to the cause—another Democratic friend to the Administration—testified that at the battle of Malvern, where Sumner had to assume command, McClellan was not doing his duty, and that the rebels might have been pursued into Richmond.

MAJOR GENERAL T. F. MEAGHER.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of the Irish brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, declares that although he respects Gen. McClellan for gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Major General Benjamin Butler, one of the most able and distinguished Breckinridge Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic position. In his latest expression he says:

"Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers, or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

"Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's 'constitutional rights of States,' I think it would 'exhaust the resources of statesmanship' to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

"Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?"

MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, the gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an owner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Democrat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's reelection, occupying the same ground as Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in approval of the policy of emancipation. He was one of the first to express his disapproval of the compact between General McClellan and the rebel Buckner, by which loyal Kentucky troops were kept from being enlisted.

MAJOR GENERAL SEYMOUR.

General Truman Seymour, the hero of Fort Sumter, a former Democrat, declares in his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, that the rebels have no hope save in the success of Gen. McClellan and his party, and that the Confederacy is falling to ruins.

OTHERS.

Maj. Gens. Warren, Ord, Wright, Birney, Smith and Gillmore are opposed to the election of Gen. McClellan. Maj. Gen. Humphreys (Chief Engineer under Gen. McClellan), Maj. Gens. Mott, Gregg, Torbett, Graham, Hunt and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of Gen. McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

The only Generals of notoriety that go for Gen. McClellan are Gens. Lee, Croak, Bile, Price and Peace-at-any price, and Gen. McClellan himself, besides one or two other "played-out" Generals.

General Grant's Family.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The family of Gen. Grant, you will remember, some time since took up their residence in the city of Burlington, N. Y. They are still there, occupying a trim little cottage on a quiet street running from the heart of the city down to the banks of the Delaware. The place is by no means pretentious or aristocratic, and has nothing at all to distinguish it from its neighbors, having, perhaps, been selected for that very reason by the wife of our greatest general, who is equally as plain and practical-minded as himself. At almost any hour of the day, passing the cottage, you will see a stout, rosy-faced girl, probably eight or nine years of age, trundling her hoop on the sidewalk or playing in the yard; and if you have seen the Lieutenant General, or any of the better pictures of him you will not need to be told that this robust laughing girl is his child—Nellie Grant. Like him, she is compactly built, and there is in her face the same frank, honest look which so attracts you in the father. Nellie is, of course, a great favorite with the maidens of her age, and few "children of larger growth" pass her in her play without a pleasant nod or word. They remember—these loyal people of quaint old Burlington—that the father of this bright-faced loiterer in their midst is carrying on his shoulders in these solemn days of peril the burden of a nation's fate, and out of gratitude to him they bestow upon her and the mother, who lives so quietly within this modest cottage, the kindliest hommage and respect, never wearying in exhibitions of thoughtful interest and regard.

An Odd Raffle.

A raffle for a coffin came off in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently. A woman was told that her husband had been killed at Fisher's Hill, and that his body would be sent home. Straightway she bought a coffin, and made arrangements to wake and bury her unfortunate husband; but, receiving a letter from him stating that he was unhurt, changed her grief to joy, and at the suggestion of some friends she put up the coffin at a raffle. It was won by a young man, who, not liking a gentleman much given to politics in that ward, sent it to his house preceded by a hand-organ playing "Hail Columbia;" followed by an immense crowd. The coffin was deposited on the gent's door-step. A good sized riot was fast getting under way, when the police appeared, removed the coffin to the station house, and the crowd moved off quietly.

☞ *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* unearths the remarkable fact that Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, the bogus President and Vice President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, are, as we are credibly informed, native-born Connecticut Yankees; while Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, the Northern nominees for President and Vice President of the Union, are both natives of the slave States, and of the down-trodden class of its poor population, which is denominated by the aristocratic planters as the white trash of the South. Mr. Stephens, we are told, was born at Haddam, in Connecticut, and went to Georgia at an early age. Mr. Davis was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, and emigrated to Kentucky, where his father for some time kept a roadside tavern. And these are the king-pins of the Southern aristocracy, who pretend to hold their noses when the repudiated Yankees pass between the wind and their nobility.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25.—The official total Democratic majority on the home vote foots up 40,030, and Union majority 39,867; excess of Democratic majority 53, with Forrest county to hear from officially. It is reported on to have given a Democratic majority.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

The postal money order system goes into operation on November 1st. Extensive preparations therefor are being made.

Lightning, but no Thunder, among "Needle-workers."

A GOOD LETTER.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs. L. Cornell & Co, 123 Lake street, Chicago:

I have long been an enthusiast, if not an expert, among the sewing machines. Besides, my wife is practically familiar and experienced with the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, Florence, Ladd & Webster, and others. I have made critical examinations and severe tests, particularly investigating all mechanical points, principle, character of stitch, and general practicability of twelve different machines claiming to be "first-class." In the most deliberate judgment, I am entirely satisfied that the "WILLCOX & GIBBS" is so high above all others in *practical worth*, that it is without a rival. However good and practical others may be,—and I would not speak disparagingly—they are, in a *practical* comparison with the Willcox & Gibbs, but the experiments and confusion of the genius, philosophy, and mechanics of childhood, leaning on the crutch growth, development and perfection evolved in the full round experience of a great idea, reduced to the simplest possible form, and working the most satisfactory and practical results. The useless expenditure of thread and the complication of delicate machinery, so common to other machines, seems to be wholly eliminated in the Willcox & Gibbs, and it will live to see other "first class" machines forgotten. Mrs. Reid says it is certainly the best, beyond comparison—a practical and beautiful charm.

I was delighted at first with the Wheeler & Wilson rotating hook, but the successive experiments of "leather pad," "bristle brush," and metallic "loop controller," and dangling, snarling bobbins are complicative impracticabilities in the hands of the majority. The rotating hook as made by Willcox, and as applied to the Willcox & Gibbs machine, is the beauty and perfection of simplicity itself, and I have nothing more to expect or ask.

Very respectfully,

H. A. REID.

oc27-[illegible]

MARCHING VICTORY FROM THE JAWS OF DEFEAT.

We have published fragmentary and abbreviated accounts of Gen. Sheridan's great victory at Cedar Creek on the 19th inst., but this morning we insert a graphic detailed description of how "victory was snatched from the jaws of defeat" on that eventful day by the will and genius of one man. It was the most remarkable engagement of the war. Indeed, modern history furnishes no parallel to it. Some writers draw a comparison between Sheridan and the French Marshal Dessaix, who saved Napoleon from rout and destruction at Marengo. But there is no parallel in the two battles. Dessaix came upon the field with a reinforcement of 10,000 veterans; he found Napoleon whipped and his torn and disordered columns retreating before the victorious Austrians. He hurled his fresh troops upon the exultant foe, broke the Austrian line, and converted a bad defeat into a crushing victory. But Sheridan brought from Winchester no *corps d'armee* behind whom his broken and scattered regiments could rally and form. But he did bring what was worth more—"the brains of a General and the heart of a hero." It was the magnetism of his own presence that stopped the flight of his soldiers. He rode down the lines with hat in hand, from right to left, calling on his men to re-form, and which they obeyed with alacrity, cheering their beloved commander to the echo. He soon put a new face on affairs; the advance of the rebels was speedily checked; a grand charge of the whole force was ordered, cavalry on the wings, infantry and artillery in the center, and glorious Phil. Sheridan at the head of the whole. The bugles sounded the charge, and forward went that line of glittering bayonets and uplifted swords. The rush was resistless; the "graybacks" broke in dismay and fled in confusion, with the Federal cavalry slashing at their backs. The victory was complete. The fruits were 50 pieces of artillery, 13 battle flags, 3,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. Is not Gen. Grant right in declaring that "Sheridan is one of the ablest generals."

Put the battle of Cedar Creek is not the first instance where Sheridan has rallied a broken and retreating column. He exhibited the same magnetic power over his men on two former occasions. A cotemporary recalls the fact that "he commanded a division in General McCook's corps at the battle of Stone River; McCook's corps, our readers will remember, was on the right, and was smashed up on the first day. Sheridan's division of that corps was rallied by his exertions and a large part of it went through the whole three days of the battle, while the other two divisions never stopped till they got to Nashville. It was the same at Chickamauga. McCook's corps was broken, and only one of its divisions was kept together. That one, of course, was Phil Sheridan's."

Republican Union Mass Meeting.

At Des Plaines Station on the Chicago and North Western Railroad, at the Old Camp Meeting Grounds, near Rand's Bridge in the town of Maine, Cook County, on TUESDAY, AT 2 P. M., Nov. 1st, 1864. Maj. Gen. Oglesby, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and other distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to speak.

Hon. John Wentworth has promised to speak!

Come one and all and consecrate anew the old Camp Ground by your devotion to *Liberty* and the Union! Let all men who love their country more than party—who desire the utter and complete overthrow of the Rebellion, the triumph of our cause and the preservation of the Republic, with all the blessings of Constitutional freedom, come up to this Love Feast of Liberty!

All are cordially invited. Come on foot and on horse-back, come with your wives and children. Come with the old banner floating above you. Come and make this the noblest outpouring of loyalty in Northern Illinois.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements.

Union Mass Meetings.

FOR COOK COUNTY.

Union Mass Meetings will be held in the following towns of Cook county, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned:

At Dunton Station, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26th, at 2 o'clock.

At Wheeling, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th, at 2 o'clock.

At Moulton's (Dutchman's Point) in town of Niles, Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, at 7 o'clock.

At Lemont, Friday afternoon, Oct. 28th, at 2 o'clock.

At Blue Island, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29th, at 2 o'clock.

At Schaumberg Centre, Monday afternoon, Oct. 31st, at 2 o'clock.

Hon. John Wentworth, the Union Candidate of the county and others, will be present and address all these meetings. Let the people turn out in their might and hear these champions of Right, Justice and Liberty.

JOHN L. HANCOCK, Chairman.
S. A. IRVIN, Ass't. Sec.
Camp. Committee.

Hon. John Wentworth will speak at Thornton Station on Tuesday, and at Worth on Saturday.

There will be a Union meeting at Lemont, in this county, on Friday evening, which will also be addressed by Messrs. Wentworth, Jackson and others. All men in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as our fathers made it, are invited to take part in the proceedings.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1864.

There is an increased activity in the money market growing out of the enhanced prices of most of the staples, but our bankers, although abundantly supplied with means, positively decline to recognize any but the best margins on legitimate paper. The packers have commenced buying, and they will be in the market for loans for some time to come. Their claims generally receive recognition.

There is no change to note in Exchange, and although there is an increased supply, still much is wanted. We quote, as before, ¼ discount buying; ¼ premium selling.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 217¾, advanced to 218¾, and in the afternoon declined in a panic to 213. It was reported on the street that Government had thrown a large amount of gold on the market, but we think this very doubtful. The truth is, probably, that the "bulls" have overshot the mark and produced a reaction. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

10:00 a. m.	217¾	2:00 p. m.	217¾
10:30 a. m.	218	3:00 p. m.	218
11:15 a. m.	218¾	3:15 p. m.	215¾
11:30 a. m.	217¾	4:00 p. m.	214¾
1:00 p. m.	218	5:00 p. m.	213

Here the gold market opened at 216, advanced to 217, and in the afternoon fell in a panic to 212, at the closed weak. Silver opened at 205 and closed at 200. Government Bonds were in good demand at 107 for Five-Twenties, and 93¾ for Ten-Forties.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week ending Oct. 25th, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1864.

LUMBER—The market opened this week under more than usually depressing circumstances. On Tuesday and Wednesday the supply was extremely large for this period of the year, and with few buyers, sales could only be made with difficulty, and at very low prices. The receipts since have, however, been more limited, and the market has been gradually recovering a firmer tone, and more activity. There has been no disposition among buyers to give higher prices, and with a fair demand we quote the market moderately firm at previous quotations.

SHINGLES—With a fair supply there has been still less activity in the market. Stocks on hand are accumulating, and prices are weaker with a downward tendency.

LATH—Is in fair receipt, with a very limited demand. Market rules quiet, and easy at previous quotations.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear Boards, ₩ M. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

There is considerable activity in the Dry Goods market, but not so great as last week. Our dealers seem not anxious to sell, owing to the stiffness in the New York market. This is particularly the case in Prints, DeLaines and Flannels. In this we think they err. The advance in gold is for a political purpose. That must be evident to every discerning mind. It could not be carried up—nor even held in status quo under any other influence. Treason in Wall street to-day is stronger than Union victories in the field, and will be so until the day of or election. The gold market is a power which is to be used to carry in McClellan; and when it fails, as it certainly will, there will be sore heads and sad hearts in Wall street, and among all who have sought disloyal aid to assist them in a bad cause. Our advice to our merchants is to sell. It is safer than to hold on.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received at the various yards during the day about 2,160 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales, 5,491 head, at $3.50@8.75, chiefly at $4.50 per 100 lbs.

With more limited receipts, there has been a fair degree of activity in the market. Nearly a hoof of cattle, purchased since Saturday on speculation, have been re-sold. Of the fresh receipts there is little change in the character of our recent supply—low medium grades being largely in excess.

City packers have bought freely, their purchases for the day amounting to about 1,500 head. On army account only 500 were taken, and the remainder by city butchers and speculators.

With the increased activity of the market there has been a corresponding degree of firmness, and on good medium to prime qualities prices have ruled a shade higher, the tendency of the market evidently being, provided our receipts are not excessive, to [illegible].

With a nominal supply of good shipping Cattle, there is but a very limited and irregular demand, as with the depression and fluctuations which characterize our Eastern markets shippers are indisposed to operate. The market closed tame and weak, and firm at our previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]			

HOGS—Received at the various yards, about 3,800 head. Entered sales, 5,392 head, at $7.50@11.25, chiefly at $10.00@11.00.

The market opened this morning with a decided improvement in the demand as compared with yesterday. The stock trains arrived early, and buyers were enabled to commence operations without delay. Shippers have bought freely and there were several additional packers in the yards, who were prepared to buy at the previous rates of the market.

There has been no further advance on the quotations of the market on Saturday, but in the advance during the day the prices then paid have been fully sustained.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday evening, Oct. 25.

For beeves, milch cows, veal calves, and sheep and lambs, at the Washington drove yard, corner of 4th avenue and 44th street; at Browning's, Hudson River, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, on Sixth street, near 3d avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central, Bull's Head, 6th street, for swine, foot of 40th street, North River; current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First qualities $17.00@18.00; fair to good, $15.00@16.50; common qualities, $9.50@12.00; inferior qualities, $7.00@8.00.

COWS AND CALVES—First qualities, $50.00@75.00; ordinary, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@30.00; inferior, $20.00@25.00. Veal Calves—First qualities [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras, [illegible] head; prime, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

SWINE—Corn-fed, $11.00@12.00; still-fed, $11.00.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts were again heavy and the market depressed, while prices declined [illegible]. The bulk of offerings were corn fed and low, but many good fat ones. Prices rule the range being from [illegible]. The bulk sold at [illegible].

SWINE—Rather low but closed steady.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards, for this week and last week were as follows:

Total number of beeves, 6,811; cows, 112; veal calves, 1,975; sheep and lambs, 26,840; swine, 19,746. Total last week: Beeves, 7,808; cows, 101; veal calves, 1,150; sheep and lambs, 24,737; swine, 12,731.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been a better demand for freight room, and rates have advanced 2c per bushel on grain to Buffalo. To-day rates were firm at the advance. The engagements were:—To Buffalo—[illegible]. To Oswego:—[illegible].

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,087 brls; received last week, 13,681 brls; shipped to-day, 5,998 brls; shipped last week, 10,610 brls. The Flour market during the week has ruled more active, and under the influence of higher quotations for gold, prices have advanced fully 50c ₩ brl.

TO-DAY, however the demand was unusually light and the market was dull and heavy. Sales to-day were:—[illegible]

Corn Meal—Market very quiet. We quote:

Bran and Middlings—There is no material change in prices. We quote:

WHEAT—Received to-day, 40,360 bu; received last week, 181,196 bu. Shipped to-day, 40,800 bu; shipped last week, 215,950 bu. The wheat market during the past week has been active and buoyant under the influence of higher quotations of gold, and a good inquiry by shippers, prices have advanced 5@10c ₩ bu over the ruling rates a week ago.

TO-DAY the market was less active, and notwithstanding the buoyant character of the news from the East, prices fell 2@3c per bushel. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 11,540 bu; received last week, 96,660 bu; shipped to-day, 97,040 bu; shipped last week, 135,710 bu. The demand for Corn for shipping during the past week has been greater than the supply, and prices have advanced since the date of our last weekly review [illegible].

TO-DAY the market was steady and prices were [illegible].

OATS—Received to-day, 31,380 bu; received last week, [illegible]. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 2,612 bu; received last week, [illegible]. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 5,290 bu; received last week, [illegible]. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal [illegible].

ASHES—[illegible]

BUTTER—The market during the week has been more active and choice qualities have brought better prices, but there is very little demand for common grades. We quote:

BEANS—In limited demand and market dull at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—The supply is fair, and under a good active inquiry, the market is quiet. We quote:

BRICK—The market during the past week has been extremely active, and in fair supply. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

BEESWAX—[illegible]

CANDLES—With a fair supply, the demand is still limited, and prices rule weak at our previous quotations. We quote:

COOPERAGE—There has been little improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. Pork Barrels are in more active demand, but with no change on previous quotations. Other descriptions are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

COFFEE—There has been little activity in the market during the past week. The market continues to be dull, and buyers generally are indisposed to operate in the face of a rise in gold. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

NEW YORK—From the N. Y. Shipping List, October 21:—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market in fair supply with a limited demand. At previous quotations prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

COAL—There has been little to note in the transactions of this market during the week. With light stocks on hand, especially of Hard Coals of any size, dealers are very firm in their views. [illegible] We quote:

CIDER—Market in fair supply with a good demand. Prices firm at [illegible].

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market has been more active during the past week, and at length the reduced rates of gold have caused a corresponding decline upon several descriptions of Drugs. [illegible] We quote:

EGGS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—The receipts during the week have been more liberal for prime Feathers [illegible]. Feathers are dull and neglected. Our previous quotations are unchanged. We quote:

FISH—WHITE FISH—The receipts during the week have been light, but with moderate stocks on hand [illegible]. MACKEREL—[illegible]. PICKLED HERRINGS—[illegible]. We quote:

NEW YORK—The Shipping List, Oct. 22, says:—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—Market in good supply both of sail and wagon [illegible]. We quote:

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]. FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote:

NEW YORK—The Shipping List of October 22 says:—[illegible]

GAME—The market is generally in fair supply, with a good demand. Prices firm at our present quotations. We quote:

HAY—The receipts during the past week have been very large, both of Timothy and Prairie Hay. The market is at present over-stocked, with a fair though far from large demand. Prices have, however, continued without essential change, but the market is less firm. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES. RETAIL PRICES.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 380 brls; shipped to-day, 294 brls. The market during the week has ruled excessively dull, and prices have fallen [illegible].

HOPS—In fair demand, with a limited supply, especially of choice qualities. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

HIDES—There has been a fair degree of improvement in the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

IRON—The market has been moderately active, and with the high cost of labor, and the steady rates which have prevailed for Pig Iron, prices rule very firm [illegible] with no change in our previous quotations. We quote:

PIG IRON—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—Lime is in very active demand and with limited stocks [illegible]. We quote:

LEATHER—[illegible]. We quote:

MATCHES—The market is moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

METALS—There has been a marked improvement in the activity of the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

NAVAL STORES—With light receipts and steady supply there has been firm at previous quotations, excepting Turpentine on which we have a decline of [illegible]. We quote:

NAILS—The market continues quiet, and prices are irregular and unsettled. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

ONIONS—The market has been generally active, and in large supply. Prices have consequently declined [illegible] on previous rates. We quote:

OILS—LINSEED OIL—There has been little if any improvement in the previously limited supply of the market. The demand has somewhat improved, and at previous quotations the market is decidedly firmer. ON BANK OIL, with a good supply, prices have declined [illegible]. LARD OIL—In almost nominal supply. Market active and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

CARBON OIL—There has been a considerable more activity in the market during the past week. Refiners generally have advanced their quotations, and we note a corresponding increase during the week of [illegible] on Whale and Straw Oil. The market to-day is still firmer, and with some excitement prices have an upward tendency. We quote:

POULTRY—The receipts during the week have been rather limited, but scarcely equal to the demand. Prices rule firmer at our present quotations. We quote:

POTATOES—With more liberal receipts, the market has been active, but prices have been less firm, and a decline of 10c per bu on previous quotations. We quote:

PAINTS AND COLORS—Market quiet, and in good supply. Prices moderately firm at our previous quotations, except English [illegible]. We quote:

POWDER—Market in good supply with a limited demand. Prices steady at previous quotations. We quote:

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

TO-DAY, the sales were: [illegible]

RICE—The market has been moderately active. [illegible] We quote:

STARCH—The market is in fair supply with a fair demand. Prices firm at previous rates. We quote:

SOAP—With a fair supply the market continues quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

SPICES—There has been little improvement in the market during the past week. Prices rule firmer, with an advance of [illegible]. We quote:

NEW YORK—Shipping List, October 22:—[illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY SEED—During the week the market has ruled dull and [illegible]. FLAX SEED—In good demand and firm at [illegible]. CLOVER SEED—[illegible]

SALT—The demand for Domestic Salt is still light, and the sales are confined to retail lots [illegible]. We quote:

SUGAR—There has been little general improvement in the activity of the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST, Oct. 22.—There is only a moderate business in Raw, and the market following the course of gold and exchange, is slack [illegible].

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—With a fair supply the market has been quiet and prices rule firm at unchanged. We quote:

STEEL—In good supply with a moderate demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

TEA—There has been but few sales of activity in the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

NEW YORK Shipping List, Oct. 22:—[illegible]

TALLOW—Market in small supply, and unchanged, but with no change on our previous quotations. We quote:

TOBACCO—There has been no change in the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

VINEGAR—In fair supply and is moderate demand. Market firm at [illegible]. We quote:

WOOD—Market in fair supply, with a moderate demand. Prices firm at [illegible]. We quote:

WOODEN-WARE—The market has been moderately active, and generally in fair supply. At previous quotations prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

WINES AND LIQUORS—The demand for Foreign goods continues limited, and with the fluctuations in gold prices are mostly nominal. On Domestic goods there has been no further change in prices. [illegible] We quote:

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 25, 1864.

COTTON—Steady and more doing at $1.28 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western opened [illegible] better, and closed dull—improvement partially lost. [illegible]

WHISKY—Opened firm and closed dull and drooping; western [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat opened [illegible] better, and closed dull [illegible]. Barley more active. Corn [illegible] higher, mixed western. Oats [illegible] better. [illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugar ½c better, and in active demand at [illegible] for Porto Rico, and [illegible] for Muscovado. Molasses quiet at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Active and firmer at [illegible] refined in bond, [illegible] for refined, free, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more doing [illegible]. Beef steady. [illegible] Lard [illegible] steady. Butter [illegible]. Cheese firm and in fair demand at [illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Oct. 25.

Money continues easy at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at [illegible] for gold. Gold firmer and rather quiet, opening at 217¾, advancing to 219, declining to 217¾, advancing to 218¾, and closing at 214¾.

Government stocks steady.

STOCKS—Better; [illegible]

The Gold market shows less strength than yesterday. The bull clique appear to have accomplished their object, and are operating less actively. Fluctuations during the morning have not exceeded 1¾. The market opened at 217¾, and at the latest quotations 213.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Gold—The board tumbled to 211.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 10 p. m.—Gold now 213¾.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Friend's Ceremony, Mr. EDWARD F. [illegible] and ADELAIDE, daughter of Jacob W. Coladay, all of Macon County, Illinois.

New Advertisements

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches." C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief." HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oc25-[illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate of 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

Subscriptions will be Received

BY THE

First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS,

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS

oc25-[illegible]

CHANGE OF TIME.

DR. DODGE'S future visits are as follows:—Call at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Saturdays, Oct. 29th, Nov. 26th; and Dec. 24th; call at the National Hotel, Joliet, on Mondays, Oct. 31st; Nov. 28th; and Dec. 26th. Patients should remember the day and hour, and call early as the Doctor cannot remain beyond the appointed time. At Paw Paw, Exchange Hotel, on Wednesdays, Oct. 26th; Nov. 23d and Dec. 21st. At Decatur, Duncomb House, on Tuesdays, Oct. 25th; Nov. 22d and Dec. 20th. Call at Niles, Bond House, on Mondays, Oct. 24th; Nov. 21st and Dec. 19th. Call at Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, on Thursdays, until noon only, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec. 22d. Call at Marshall, Bryndon House, on Thursday afternoons, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec. 22d. Call at Albion, at the Eating House, on Friday forenoons, Oct. 28th; Nov. 25th and Dec. 23d. Call at Laporte, Palmer House, on Mondays, Nov. 7th and Dec. 5th. Call at South Bend, National House, on Tuesdays, Nov. 8th and Dec. 6th. Call at Goshen, Violett House, on Wednesday forenoons, Nov. 9th and Dec. 7th. Call at Kendallville, on Thursday forenoon, Nov. 10th and Dec. 8th. Call at Auburn, Eureka House, on Friday, Nov. 11th and Dec. 9th.

REFERENCES—Dr. Dodge will be pleased to furnish all persons the best of reference who favor him with a call.

CONSULTATIONS—Advice, examinations and consultations free.

SUCCESS—Dr. D. has been so long treating chronic diseases that he is sure of success in all curable cases, where instructions are followed.

TREATMENT—All treatment is strictly Homoeopathic, although bathing, dieting and all other hygienic agencies are highly recommended.

WARRANTED—Cures are guaranteed in all curable cases.

CHARGES—Charges are reasonable, and never exorbitant.

LECTURES—Ladies who call on Dr. Dodge will receive a copy of his Lectures to Ladies, in a small pamphlet, free of charge.

PRESCRIPTIONS—All Prescriptions will be prepared for one month.

CHARGES, WHEN PAID—One-third of the charge for each prescription must be paid when the prescription is received, the balance will be required when a permanent cure is effected.

CURABLE CASES—No cases will be treated unless there is a reasonable prospect of a permanent cure.

DISEASES TREATED—All diseases of the head, ear, eyes, nose, throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, womb, ovaries, bladder, skin and bones; in fact, all forms of old chronic diseases.

REMEDIES—All remedies used and furnished, adapted constantly to vigorate and build up the strength of the patient, and to fail to produce or move the cause of disease.

LONG EXPERIENCE—Dr. Dodge's services and all combined, seven years in the treatment of disease, gives him a decided advantage in all classes of chronic ailments. oc22-[illegible]

STRAYED—Or Stolen, a couple of Horses; about thirteen hands high, one a light young a bay, [illegible] and the other a dark gray horse. [illegible] Whoever will return the same to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. CHAS. G. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

AN OFFICIAL EXPOSE OF THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY BY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL BOLT.

HISTORY OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, AMERICAN KNIGHTS AND SONS OF LIBERTY.

VALLANDIGHAM PRIME COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF JUDASES.

How Deserters from the Army were Encouraged and the Draft Resisted.

The Great Northern Spy Service and Recruiting Agency for the Rebels.

Proposed Revolution for a Northwestern Confederacy.

The following official report makes startling revelations of the conspiracy against the Government concerning which various reports have been current for some months past:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: Having been instructed by you to prepare a detail or report upon the mass of testimony furnished me from different sources in regard to the secret associations and conspiracies against the government, formed principally in the western States, by traitors and disloyal persons, I have now the honor to submit as follows:

During more than a year past it has been generally known to our authorities that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the southern rebellion and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly extending itself throughout the West. Under various names, which will be explained, it has been employed, and successfully, to accomplish the nature and extent, as well as its aims and its purposes, have been but little understood by the secret in several States of a number of its prominent members as deep-rooted enemies in their country, it has been deemed proper to set forth in full the acts and purposes of this organization, and to present what is known to its criminality, and the atrocious and disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the traitors of the North with those of the South, and to their taking up arms and joining Price upon its expected invasion of Missouri, and to aid and to their recruiting for his army in the interim.

Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the North, in the counties of Illinois, by sundry disloyal persons, prominent among whom were Vallandigham, John Morris and others, a secret political association to be general throughout the country, and similar in an extended influence and power, and as numerous as the Corps de Belgique, and which was termed, and has since been widely known as the O. A. K., or "Order of American Knights."

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, in his official report upon the process of the trial of the assassins of Col. Sharp, that the Corps de Belgique was modified by Price and became a regiment of the O. A. K., and that this order of name was generally adopted for the Order, both at the North and South.

The secret signs and character of the order having become known to our military authorities, further modifications of its plans and forms were introduced, and its name was finally changed to that of the "Sons of Liberty," or the "Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty." These latter changes are reported to have been made at the session of the last Supreme Council, in the State of Indiana, in May last, but the exact time and place of the secret meeting is not known. The Sons of Liberty have adopted throughout the West, though it some localities the association is still better known as the "Order of the Star."

Meanwhile, also, the order has received certain modifications on the part of the Southern wing, now called at times the "Peace Organization," in Kentucky the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as the "Circle of Honor," and the "Circle of Honor" having apparently assumed considerable of the lodges of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which are similarly designated as "Butternuts" by the country people of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and its special objects have frequently received the names attended for the public ear, that in Chicago for instance, it has been known as the "Democratic Invincible Club," that in Louisville, the "Democratic Bowling Room."

In the State of New York, and other parts of the North, the secret political associations known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects to be accomplished, however, by a different line of action, and the name was adopted by the Southern wing when it is established. For, as the Chief Commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished, "those who represent the Northern wing of the organization are not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the separate existence of the Southern wing."

I.—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, ETC.

This secret association first developed itself in the west in the year 1863, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist, especially in Indiana. In certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," the "Circle of Friends," the "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an Indianapolis, Indiana, lawyer, Horace Heffren, but its extension among the disloyal and disaffected as the "Order of American Knights," or "O. A. K.," which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863 the Order, both by its military character and by various modifications, as well as a change of name, in consequence of a partial exposure which had been made of the secret workings of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Sterling Price had instituted at his headquarters, in Missouri, a military political association which he called the "Corps de Belgique," or "Southern Legion," his principal coadjutor being Colonel Thomas L. Snead, of St. Louis, Adjutant General at that city, but whose *proprietor* was subsequently discovered to be a prominent member of the disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the traitors of the North with those of the South, and to their taking up arms and joining Price upon its expected invasion of Missouri, and to aid and their recruiting for his army in the interim.

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The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, in his official report upon the process of the trial of the assassins of Col. Sharp, that the Corps de Belgique was modified by Price and became a regiment of the O. A. K., and that this order of name was generally adopted for the Order, both at the North and South.

The secret signs and character of the order having become known to our military authorities, further modifications of its plans and forms were introduced, and its name was finally changed to that of the "Sons of Liberty," or the "Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty." These latter changes are reported to have been made at the session of the last Supreme Council, in the State of Indiana, in May last, but the exact time and place of the secret meeting is not known. The Sons of Liberty have adopted throughout the West, though in some localities the association is still better known as the "Order of the Star."

Meanwhile, also, the order has received certain modifications on the part of the Southern wing, now called at times the "Peace Organization," in Kentucky the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as the "Circle of Honor," and the "Circle of Honor" having apparently assumed considerable of the lodges of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which are similarly designated as "Butternuts" by the country people of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and its special objects have frequently received the names attended for the public ear, that in Chicago for instance, it has been known as the "Democratic Invincible Club," that in Louisville, the "Democratic Bowling Room."

In the State of New York, and other parts of the North, the secret political associations known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects to be accomplished, however, by a different line of action, and the name was adopted by the Southern wing when it is established. For, as the Chief Commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished, "those who represent the Northern wing of the organization are not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the separate existence of the Southern wing."

II.—ITS ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

From printed copies, heretofore seized by the Government, of the Constitutions of the Supreme, Grand, Subordinate, and Military Councils of the Order, in the latest form, it is ascertained to be as follows:

1. The government of the order throughout the United States is vested in a Supreme Council, of which the officers are a supreme commander, secretary of state, and treasurer. These officers are elected by a grand council, consisting of the Supreme Council, which is made up of the grand councils of the several States, or official, and two delegates elected from each State in which the order is established.

2. The government of the order in a State is vested in a Grand Council, the officers of which are a Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and a certain number of Major Generals, or one for each Military District, who are elected by the council annually by "representatives" from the County Councils, each being entitled to two representatives, and one additional for each thousand members. This body of representatives is also invested with certain executive functions.

3. The Parent Temple is the organization of the order for a county, or township, and is formally instituted by authority of the Supreme Council, or of the Grand Council or Grand Commander of the State. By law or by-laws of the order in force, officers of the Patent Temple, branch or subordinate temples may be established for townships in the county.

But the strength and vigilance of this organization lies in its military character, and the constitution of the Supreme Council provides that the Supreme Commander "shall be commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the order in the various States when called into actual service;" and further that the Grand Commanders "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of their respective States, when called into the Grand Commander in the State are the Major Generals, or each of the commands in the